FOR LONDON.—The fine British built A. I. Ship "PRINCE GEORGE," 482 Tons, Captain YOUNG; has a few Tons disengaged, and will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, having good accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon, apply to

GREY AND Co.

Rampart Row, 25th May, 1839.

FOR BORDEAUX "direct" the fine *Ship "Paquet Boat Bordelais."* 260 tons, Captain J. Silady "This vessel has splendid accommodations for passengers, and will have early dispatch. For freight or passage —Apply to THOMAS JEFFERIES, AND Co.

Meadow Street, 25th May, 1839,

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of *Alexander Bell*, Junior, late Deputy Collector of Customs and Town duties at Bombay, in the Civil Service of the Honorable the East India Company, on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to *Spencer Compton Esquire*, Registrar of this Honorable Court, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 23rd day of May, 1839.

GEORGE HANCOCK,
Proctor for Petitioner.

AUCTION.—On Tuesday next the 28th Instant, BLACKWELL CURSETJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 11 A. M., an Invoice of Glass Ware consisting of Plain and Flowered Table Shades, Double and single Branched Wall Shades with Plated brackets, Glass bottom Globe Lamps of sizes, cut Butter Pots, Large and small confectionary Jars with covers, Wine and Water Glasses, Plain Tumblers of sizes, Spare shades of sizes, a quantity of Letter and note Paper, two cases of valuable preserved Insects (not chinese) Dorias, Gentlemen's Hats, Bottled Fruit, numerous articles of Household furniture, Sundries &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A powerful Shigram Horse, a Buggy, and any other Cattle or Carriages that may offer. —Bombay, 25th May, 1839.

FOR SALE.—The following New Books to be seen at Messrs. BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co's.

Dr. Adam Clarke's commentary on the old and new Testaments, Ed. 1836—6 vols. Royal Octavo. whole bound in Russia, with Maps, Tables &c. &c . Rs. 150

Gibbon's decline and fall, of the Roman Empire, complete in one vol. Octavo. Ed. 183..... " 15

Lyell's Geology, fifth Ed. London 1837 4 vols..... " 20

Todds, Johnson's Dictionary abridged 1 vol. Octavo. 1837..... " 15

FOR SALE.—An excellent Buggy, with high cast Arab Horse and Harness..... Rs. 900

A very handsome Gray Arab Horse, of excellent temper, has been ridden by a Lady..... " 600

A Grey Saddle or Buggy Horse " 200

A very Handsome Grey Arab Charger 14-1-high, perfectly Sound, with a new Hunting Saddle and Bridle..... Rs. 500

A Very handsome grey Saddle Horse 6 years old-sound and free from vice 500

A Roan Saddle Horse of fine figure and action aged 5 years..... " 550

A Iron grey Saddle Horse-5 years old " 400

Apply to BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co. Bombay, 21st May 1839.

TO BE LET.—A commodious and airy upper-roomed House, with out Houses, stabling, &c. situated in Nesbit Lane, Bycullah, nearly opposite the house of Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Esq. formerly occupied by the late N. Fernandes Esq.—For particulars apply to

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co.

Bombay, 25th May, 1839.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. have just landed and exposed for Sale, a most stylish Otium Gig, finished in a very superior manner, with Collins' Patent Axles; Crimson Plush Cushions, color Chocolate picked out with lake; circular Lamps of the best description, with spare Glasses; built by Kinder of London, Price Rupees 1250.

ON Wednesday week the 29th Instant, MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the remainder of a former Invoice, unsold on Commission, from the above to close the account, consisting of Dress, Surtout, and Military Coats; black, fancy and other Waistcoating, Military cloaks, &c. &c.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. Have received on Commission, and this day exposed for sale, an Invoice of fashionable Coats &c. from that well known *Artiste* McCALLAN, made of the very finest Cloth expressly for the climate; consisting of Dress, Riding, Surtout, and Great Coats of various colours; black and fancy Waistcoats, as also a choice assortment of fashionable Waistcoat pieces.—Terms Cash.

ON SALE direct from the Proprietors in cases of a doz. quarts, of very superior qualities.

	Rs.		Rs.
Branne Mouton.....	25,	Chateau Lafitte.....	30
St. Julien Medoc.....	22	Liqueurs assorties.....	20
Champage D'AY 1 doz. pints..	20	Salad Oil.....	18
Old Cognac ..... G. 10 &	20	White Vinegar.....	10
St. Julien Medoc 6 8,	10	Gruaud 'Larose.....	10

Just arrived per Paqvebot Bordelais,

Old Cognac in cases of 12pints 10, Old Cognac in cask of 8 gal. 33
Pomis and Portal Medoc..... 12 Salad Oil in case of doz..... 10

Apply to A. WILLAUME AND Co. Mily Squre.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER;—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, 25 MAY, 1839. No. 3242.

NOTICE.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Directors, of this institution have appointed a Committee for the purpose of accepting risks, issuing Policies, and transacting generally the business of the Society at Bombay. Forms of application, Tables of Premiums, and every information connected with the Society can be obtained at our office.

LECKIE AND Co.

Agents, Bombay Branch Universal Life Assurance Society.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE QUEEN.

v. s.

JOHN WILSON D. D.

In the matter of the Writ of Habeas Corpus directed to the Reverend John Wilson D. D. to bring up the bodies of Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee, and Hormusjee Pestonjee.

IN the course of publication in the form of a Pamphlet a full and corrected Report of the whole of the proceedings in this interesting case, Compiled by Mr. ARMITAGE one of the Solicitors of the Court.

Any Gentleman (Native or European) wishing to subscribe to the publication will have the goodness to forward their names to the Courier Office or to Mr. MALVERY, Church-lane. Price to Subscribers ~~Rs 2~~ 1 to Non-subscribers 3 Rs.—Bombay, 24th May 1839.

2ND CALCUTTA GOVT. LOTTERY OF 1839.

THE Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery are to had at BYRAMJEE NESSERWANJEE DANTRA, at the Office of Messrs. DIROM CARTER and Co. at the following prices—

Whole Ticket.....	Rs 118
Half ditto.....	" 59
Quarter ditto.....	" 29½
One Eighth ditto.....	" 14¾

TERMS, CASH.

The Terms and Conditions that are instituted by the Government at Calcutta, are published in the "*Bombay Government Gazette*" of the 9th Instant, wherein will be observed all particulars

The Drawing will commence on the 1st June next at Calcutta

Bombay, 25th May 1839.

A CLUB, on Twelve Calcutta Lottery Tickets, divided into 75 shares, are to be had from BYRAMJEE NESSERWANJEE DANTRA, at the office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER and Co., at Rupees 20 per each share, and the holders of the shares will be entitled to participate proportionably in such prize or prizes as may be drawn to the above 12 Tickets, payable 51 days after the drawing of the above Lottery shall have been concluded, if claimed within twelve months, and not otherwise —and subject to a deduction of 2 per cent. Commission,—if any of the Tickets in the above Club should require to be renewed, according to the conditions of the said Lottery advertised by the Government at Calcutta, it shall be done by him without further notice to the Subscribers; the particulars of the said conditions will be known by a reference to the Bombay Government Gazette, dated 9th Instant.

Terms, CASH.

N. B. The particulars and numbers of the above 12 Tickets, are mentioned in the receipts granted to those who take shares—the drawing will commence on the 1st June next.

ARRIVED per "*Maria*," a supply of Messrs. COCKBURN AND Co.'s Superior Pale Sherry.

Apply to GREY AND Co.

FOR SALE.—Sparkling Champagne, which they can recommend, at 45 Rs. per Doz

Apply to GREY and Co.

Rampart Row, 25th May, 1839.

FOR SALE.—ELLIOTT'S PALE ALE. A few Hhds. of October brew, just arrived, Apply to

GREY AND Co.

Bombay, 25th May, 1839.

TO. LET—A commodious and eligible dwelling House, situate on the East side of Colabah, facing the Harbour, and nearly opposite Mr. BROWNRIGG'S House, recently in the occupation of the Rev. Morgan Davis.

ALSO, that very desirable Cottage residence lately vacated by H. Collins Esq. and situate near the Valade Colabah, at a convenient distance from the Fort.

For particulars, apply to

FRITH AND Co.

Nesbit Lane, 25th May, 1839.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON, FOR PASSENGERS.—*No.* 11, *Leadenhall Street*. Parties arriving in England, will on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER *East India Passage Agent, No.* 11, *Leadenhall Street (next door to the India House)*, secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished Apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine," No. 11, Leadenhall Street.—London, 27th Sept. 1836.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.—Will sell by Public Auctionon Monday the 3d Proximo at their Rooms, the valuable Houshold property of the late ALEXANDER BELL Esq. late Deputy Collector of Customs, consisting of silver, Plated and Glass ware—very handsome Dinner and Breakfast services, Cots, Tables, Chairs, Couches, Wardrobes, Cabinet Book Cases with Glass Doors, Tea Caddy, Ottoman, Hanging, Wall, Moon, and Globe Lamps, plated Candlesticks with shades, a handsome set of plated Dish covers, a handsome French Organ, with 4 Barrels, each playing 4 Tunes, nearly new, a Handsome Cabinet Piano By Butcher, a large Cheval Glass, Table Ornaments, two French Eight day clocks, China Sugar Jars, Drip Stone, Cooking utensils, a quantity of Champaign, Sherry and Beer; and a variety of other articles,

At 12 o'clock an open Carriage with a pair of Horses and Harness—a Buggy with Horse and Harness, and a Saddle Horse with Saddle and Bridle—Palanquins &c. &c.

Bombay, 25 May 1839.

FOR SALE.—THE SECOND EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC WITH AN INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839: with numerous corrections and additions. Among other miscellaneous information, the first edition contained the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, together with authentic and practical information on the subject of the OVERLAND ROUTE; dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage by, the various Mediterranean Steamers, &c. &c.—In addition to the above, the *Second* Edition contains the latest and most correct lists of the Houses of Peers and Commons: the Ministry and Chief Officers of State; Judges, Ambassadors,—British and Foreign: Principal Public Offices &c. &c. compiled from the Parliamentary Guide and the Parliament Almanack for the present year; and also correct and complete Lists of the ORDERS of the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, Hanover &c. &c.

The Army List is corrected to the 31*st January*, the Civil List to the 12th March, and the Nizam's Army to 15th January last.—PRICE ~~Rs~~ 6.—

Courier Office, 25th May, 1839.

TO BE LET.—A large commodious comfortable Airy Bungalow at Mazagon, recently vacated by the Hon'ble G. W. Anderson Esq.—Apply at the office of *Nurbharam Bhowaneedass Tunksally* in Bazar Gate Street, Bombay, 25 May 1839.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 17th May 1839.

No. 267.—By a resolution passed in the General Department, under date the 9th instant, the following arrangements have been made:—

Assistant Surgeon B. White, Vaccinator N. W. D. Guzerat, is transferred to the S. E. D. as Vaccinator.

Assistant Surgeon J. Keith, Acting Vaccinator S. E. D. Guzerat, to be Vaccinator of the N. W. D. Guzerat.

Assistant Surgeon White to join the S. E. D. when relieved from his military duties at Hursole.

Bombay Castle, 18th May 1839.

No. 268.—The following alterations and promotions are made:—

Left Wing European Regiment.

Captain J. P. Cumming to be Major, Lieutenant W. E. Rawlinson to be Captain, and Ensign R. W. D. Leith to be Lieutenant, in succession to Meriton retired.—Date of Rank, 10th January 1839.

N. B.—The promotion of the two latter Officers is made, subject to the provisions of the 4th Paragraph of the Hon'ble the Court of Director's letter dated 11th April 1838, published to the Army on the 19th July 1838.

9th Regiment Native Infantry.
Adjutant of Rank.

Captain J. B. Bellasis, and Lieutenant A. Valliant, to take rank, in succession to Meldrum retired.—Date of Rank, 12th July 1837.

Promotions.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) W. Purves to be Captain, and Ensign C. Halkett to be Lieutenant, in succession to Farquharson promoted.—Date of Rank, 28th June 1838.

The undermentioned Officers are promoted to Ensigns, and ranked from the dates specified opposite their names, and posted to the following Regiments.

Not Arrived... Joseph Pyke, vice Halkett, promoted.—Rank in the Regiment, 29th April 1839—Army, 11th Decr. 1838—To what Regiment Appointed, 9th Regt. N. I.

George Frederick Thorne, to complete the Establishment.—Ditto ditto ditto—Right Wing European Regiment.

No. 269.—By a resolution passed in the Secret Department under date 17th instant, the services of Lieutenant T. Postans of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, and Ensign E. B. Eastwick of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, for service in Upper Scinde.

No. 270.—Ensign C. Grey of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years for the benefit of his health.

No. 271.—Lieutenant F. C. Wells of the 15th Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

No. 272.—Surgeon C. Downey, Garrison Surgeon of Bombay, is allowed a furlough to Sea for six months, for the benefit of his health.

No. 273.—Lieutenant H. Wood, of the Engineer Corps, is allowed a furlough to Europe for one year, as a special case, without pay, on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 20th May 1839.

No. 274.—Mr. Alfred William Lucas, having satisfied the Government on the points of qualification required by the Honorable the Court of Directors, is admitted to the service as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment from the 9th instant, and promoted to Ensign; the dates of his Commissions having already been settled.

No. 275.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that a small party of the Corps of Sappers and Miners be stationed on the Ram Ghaut, during the rains, to make such repairs as may be urgently called for, and that the whole Company, be employed on the Ghaut road, towards the close of the monsoon.

No. 276.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:—

Ensign H. L. Evans of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to that Regiment, from the 27th October to the 27th November last, during the absence of Lieutenant Knipe on leave to the Presidency.

277.—Captain C. Johnson, delivered over charge of the Commissariat Department at Maulligaum, to Lieutenant A. H. O. Mathews of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, under date the 1st instant.

No. 278.—Brevet Captain G. N. Prior of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, has been nominated to Command the Detachments at Trombay, Sion, and in the districts, from the 21st instant.

No. 279.—The Brigade order under date the 15th November last, directing Brevet Captain Wilson, Major of Brigade, to take charge of the Bazar Department at Deesa, on the departure of Lieutenant Shaw from that Station, is confirmed.

No. 280.—Surgeon H. Grey, is appointed Acting Garrison Surgeon, during the absence of Surgeon Downey on medical certificate, or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 21st May 1839.

No. 281.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that applications for Committees for the examination of Camp Equipage shall in future be made to the Military Board.

Bombay Castle, 22d May 1839.

No. 282.—By a Resolution passed in the General Department under date the 26th ultimo, 1st Grade Apprentice John Lobo of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, is transferred to the Oculist Department to fill a vacancy.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.—*Sec. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th May 1839.

No. 47.—Mr. Frederick St. Lawrence, Pratt, is admitted to the Service, in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as a Volunteer for the Indian Navy, from the 9th instant, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay, Castle, 18th May 1839.

Mr. E. Montgomerie, to be Deputy Collector of Customs of Land Revenue at the presidency: and to continue to act as Deputy Civil Auditor and Mint Master until relieved by Mr. Grant.

Mr. C. Sims, to act as Deputy Collector of Customs and Land Revenue, during Mr. Montgomerie's employment in the Audit and Mint Departments.

Bombay Castle, 22d May 1839.

Mr. E. H. Townsend, acting collector of Poonah, is allowed an extension, for twenty days, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 17th ultimo.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID.—*Acty. Chief. Secy.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle 22d, May 1839.

Mr. Henry Willis, having returned to Bombay on the 9th instant, is permitted to resume charge of his office as French and Dutch translators to Government

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th May 1839.

The Reverend A. Stackhouse, M. A. is appointed chaplain at Surat, visiting Broach occasionally; and directed to proceed to his station, at the commencement of the ensuing month.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the Revd. James Jackson, A. M. acting chaplain of Byculla, acting chaplain of Colaba, and the harbour, from the date of the Reverend M. Davies' departure for Europe.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. S. BOYD,—*Acty. Secy. to Govt.*

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th May 1839.

The following Notification of the Government of India, dated the 17th ultimo, is republished for general information:—

FORT WILLIAM POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.
17TH APRIL 1839.

The following Convention and Papers annexed, which has been received through the Secret Committee of the Honorable the Court of Directors from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, are published for the information of persons interested in the Trade carried on with Turkish Dominions.

Convention of Commerce and Navigation between Her Majesty and the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, with three additional Articles, thereunto annexed, signed at Balta-Liman, near Constantinople, Augus 16th, 1838.

Convention appended to the capitulations granted to Great Britain by the Ottoman Porte, amending and altering certain stipulations therein contained, as regards the Commerce and Navigation of the two Countries.

During the friendly intercourse which has happily subsisted so long between the Sublime Porte and the Kings of Great Britain, capitulation granted by the Porte, and treaties concluded between the Two Powers, have regulated the rates of duties payable on merchandize exported from, and imported into, the Dominions of the Sublime Porte, and have established declared the rights, privileges, immunities and obligations of British merchants trading to, or residing in the imperial territories. But since the period on the above mentioned stipulations were last revised, changes of various kinds have happened in the internal administration of the Ottoman Empire, and in the external relations of that Empire with other powers: and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Highness the Sultan have therefore agreed now to regulate again, by a special and additional Act, the Commercial intercourse of their Subjects, in order to increase the trade between their respective Dominions, and to render more easy the exchange of the produce of the one country for that of the other. They have consequently named for their Plenipotentiaries for this purpose, that is to say, Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honorable Lord Ponsonby, Baron of Imokelly, a Peer of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, of the Nishan of Honour, &c. &c. &c., Her Majesty's Ambassador extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Sublime Porte, &c. &c., And His Highness the Sultan, the most Illustrious and most Excellent Vizier Mustapha Reshid Pasha, Minister for Foreign the decoration belonging to his high rank, a ,Knight Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour of France, &c. &c. excellent and most distinguished Mustapha Kianee Bey, a Member of the Supreme Council of State, Assistant to the Prime Minister, President of the Council of Agriculture and Industry, a Minister of State of the first class, bearing the two decorations belonging to his offices. &c. &c., and the excellent and most distinguished Mahomed Nouree Effendi, a Councillor of State in the department for Foreign Affairs, bearing the Nishan of Honour of the first class, &c. &c., who, after having communicated their respective Full Powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.—All rights, privileges and immunities which have been conferred on the Subjects of Ships of Great Britain by the existing Capitulations and Treaties, are confirmed now and for ever except in as far as they may be specifically altered by the present Convention: and it is moreover expressly stipulated that all rights, privileges or immunities which the Sublime Porte now grants, or may hereafter grant to the Ships and Subjects of any other Foreign Power, or which it may suffer the Ships and Subjects of any other Foreign Power to enjoy shall be equally granted to and excercised and enjoyed by, the Subjects and Ships of Great Britain.

ARTICLE II.—The Subjects of Her Britanic Majesty, or their Agents, shall be permitted to purchase at places in the Ottoman Dominions (whether for the purposes of internal trade or exportation) all articles, without any exception whatsoever, the produce growth or manufacture of the said Dominions; and the Sublime Porte formally engages to abolish all monopolies of agricultural produce or of any other articles whatsoever as will as all *Permits* from the local Governors, either for the purchase of any article or for its removal foom one place to another when purchased; and any attempt to compel the the Subjects of Her Britanic Majesty to receive such *Permits* from the local Governors, shall be considered as an infraction of Treaties, and the Sublime Porte shall immediately punish with severity any Vizers and other officers who shall have been guilty of such misconduct, and render full justice to British Subjects for all injuries or losses which they may duly prove themselves to have suffered.

ARTICLE III.—If any article of Turkish produce, growth, or manufacture be purchased by the British Merchant or his Agent for the purpose of selling the same for internal consumption in Turkey, the British Merchant or his Agent shall pay at the purchase and sale of such articles and in any manner of trade therein the same duties that are paid in similar circumstances by the most favoured class of Turkish Subjects engaged in the internal Trade of Turkey whether Mussulmans or Rayahs.

ARTICLE IV.—If any article of Turkish produce, growth or manufacturr be purchased for exportation the same shall be conveyed by the British Merchant or his Agent, free of any kind of charge or duty whatsoever to a convenient place of shipment, on its entry into which it shall be liable to one fixed duty of nine per cent advalorem, in lieu of all other interio duties.

Subsequently, on exportation, the duty of three per cent. as established and existing at present, shall be paid. But all articles bought in the shipping ports for exportation, and which have already paid the interior duty at entering into the same will only pay the three per cent, export duty.

ARTICLE V.—The Regulations under which Firmans are is sued to British Merchant Vesels for passing the Dardanellas and the Bosphorus, shall be so framed as to occasion to such vessels the least possible delay.

ARTICLE VI.— It is agreed by the Turkish Government, that the regulations established in the present convention, shall be general throughout the Turkish Empire, whether in Turkey in Europe, or Turkey in Assia, in Egypt, or other African possessions belonging to the Sublime Port, and shall be applicable to all the subjects whether their description, of the Ottoman Dominions: and the Turkish Government also agrees not to object to other foreign Powers settling their trade upon the bassis of this present convention.

ARTICLE VII.—It having been the custom of Great Britain and the Sublimot, Port, with a view to prevent all difficulties and delay in estimating the value of articles imported into the Turkish Dominions, or exported therefrom, by British Subject, to appoint, at intervals of fourteen years, a commission of men well acquainte with the traffic of both countries, who have fized by a tariff the sum of money in the coin of the Grand Signior, which should be paid as duty on each article, and the term of forteen years, during which the last adjustment of the said Tariff was to remain in force, having expired, the High Contracting Parties have agreed to name conjointly fresh Commissioners, to fix and determine the amount in money which is to be paid by British Subjects, as the duty of three per cent upon the value of all commodities imoorted and exported by them; and the said Commissioners shall establish an equitable arrangement for estimating the interior duties which, by the present Treaty, are established on Turkish good to be exported, and shall also determine on the places of shipment where it may be most convenient that such duties should be livied.

The new Tariff thus established, to be in force for seven years after it has been fixed, at the end of which time it shall be in the power of either of the parties to demand a revision of that Tariff; but if no such demand be made on either side, within the six months after the end of the first seven years, then the Tariff shall remain in force for seven years more, reckoned from the end of the preceding seven years; and so it shall be at the end of each successive period of seven years.

ARTICLE VIII.—The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratification shall be exchanged at Constantinople within the space of four months.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed their seals thereunto. Done at Balta-Liman, near Constantinople, on the 16th day of August, on thousand eight hundred and thirty eight.

(Signed in the Turkish Original.)
(L. S.) MUSTAPHA RESHID
(L. S.) MUSTAPHA KIANEE.
(L. S.) MEHEMED NOUREE.
(L. S.) PONSONBY.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

Certain difficulties having arrision between the Ambassador of Her Britanic Majesty and the Plenipotentiaries of the Sublime Porte, in fixing the new conditions which should regulate the commerce in British goods imported into the Turkish Dominions, or passing through the same in transit, it is agreed between His Excellency the British Ambassador and the Plenipotentaries of the Sublime Porte, that the present Convention should receive their signatures, without the Articles which have reference to the abovementioned subject, forming part of the body of the said Convention.

But at the same time it is also agreed,—the following Articles having been consented to by the Turkish Government—that they shall be submitted to the approbation of Her Majesty's Government,—and should they be approved and accepted, by Her Majesty's Government, they shall then form in integral part of the Treaty now concluded.

The Articles in question are the following.

ARTICLE I.—All articles being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and its dependencies, and all merchandize, of whatsoever description, em barked in British vessels, and being the property of British Subjects, or being brought over-land, or by sea, from other countries by the same, shall be admitted, as heretofore, into all parts of the Ottoman Dominions, without exception, on the payment of three per cent duty calculated upon the value of such articles. And in lieu of all other and interior duties, whether levied on the purchaser or seller, to which these articles are at present subject, it is agreed that the importer, after receiving his goods; shall pay, if he sells them at the place of reception, or if he sends them thence to be sold elsewhere in the interior of the Turkish Empire, one fixed duty of two per cent, after which such goods may be sold or re-sold in the interior, or exported, without any further duty whatsoever being levied or demanded on them.

But all goods that have paid the three per cent import duty at one port, shall be sent to another free of any further duty, and it is only when sold there or transmitted thence into the interior, that the second duty shall be paid.

It is always understood, that Her Majesty's Government do not pretend, either by this article, or any other in the present Treaty, to stipulate for more than the plain and fair construction of the terms employed: nor to preclude, in any manner, the Ottoman Government from the exercise of its right of internal administration, where the exercise of those rights does not evidently infringe upon the privileges accorded by ancient Treaties, or the present Treaty, to British merchandize or British Subjects.

ARTICLE II.—All foreign goods brought into Turkey from other countries, shall be freely purchased and traded in, like manner, by the Subjects of Her Britannic Majesty or the Agents of the same, at any place in the Ottoman Dominions; and if such foreign goods have paid no other duty than the duty paid on importation, then the British Subject or his Agent shall be able to purchase such foreign goods on paying the extra duty of two per cent, which he will have to pay on the sale of his own imported goods, or on their transmission for sale into the interior; and after that such foreign goods shall be re-sold in the interior, or exported without further duty, or should such foreign goods have already paid the amount of the two duties (i. e. the import duty and the one fixed interior duty) then they shall be purchased by the British Subject or his Agent, and afterwards resold or exported, without being ever submitted to any further duty.

ARTICLE III.—No charge whatsoever shall be made upon British goods,—such being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom or its dependencies, or the growth, produce, or manufacture of any foreign country, (and charged in British vessels and belonging to British Subjects) passing through the straits of the Dardanellas, of the Bosphorus, and of the Black Sea, whether such goods shall pass through those straits in the ships that brought them, or are trans-shipped in those straits, or destined to be sold elsewhere, are landed with a view to their being transferred to other vessels (and thus to proceed on their voyage) within a reasonable time.

All merchandize imported into Turkey, for the purpose of being transmitted to other countries, or which, remaining in the hand of the importer, shall be transmitted by him for sale to other countries, shall only pay the duty of three per cent, paid on importation, and no other duty whatsoever.

Done at Balta-Liman, near Constantinople, the 16th day of August, n the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

(Signed in the Turkish Original.)
(L. S.) MUSTAPHA RESHID.
(L. S.) MUSTAPHA KIANEE.
(L. S.) MEHEMED NOUREE.
(L. S.) PONSONBY.

OFFICIAL NOTE DELIVERED TO LORD PONSONBY BY HIS EXCELLENCY NOUREE EFFENDI, ON THE 27TH OF AUGUST, 1838, RELATIVE TO THE 2d ARTICLE OF THE PRECEDING CONVENTION.

Translation.

It is stipulated by the 2d Article of the Treaty of Commerce, concluded between the Sublime Porte and the British Government on the 25th Djemazinlevvel 1254, (16th Augnst 1838,) that English merchants are at liberty to purchase all kinds of Merchandize in the Ottoman empire.

But in order that the right of English merchants to sell within the Ottoman Empire, or to export the Merchandize which they may purchase, may not be liable to misconception, the Embassy of Her Britannic Majesty has desired that an explanation should be given on this point either in the Treaty itself, or in special Note.

The meaning of the passage, of which an elucidation is requested, is clear, from the relation which the subsequent point in the 2d Article bear to each other—But we nevertheless repeat, that English merchants may, in virtue of the Treaty, purchase within the Ottoman Empire all kinds of merchandize, and if they think proper, send the same abroad after having paid duty thereon stipulated by the Treaty, or may, if they think fit, re-sell the same within the Ottoman Empire, on conforming to the arrangemants established by the said Treaty with reference to internal commerce.

Such are the arrangements of the Treaty; and we give this explanation to the Ambassador, renewing to His Excellency the assurances of our sincere and perfect friendship.

The 7th Djemaziul-akir, 1254, (27th August 1838.)

DECLARATION AGREED UPON AND SIGNED BY THE RESPECTIVE PLENIPOTENTIARIES UPON THE EXCHANGE OF THE RATIFICATIONS OF THE PRECEDING CONVENTION.

Whereas it appears, on examining the English Translation of the VIIIth Article of the Turkish Original of the Treaty signed at Balta-Liman, on the 16th of August 1838, that certain words are inserted in that Article, in the Turkish language, which have no equivalent words in the English Original of the same Article of that Treaty signed by the British Plenipotentiary, these words being to the effect, that the Treaty is not to come into operation until the first day of March 1839; and whereas it desirable to prevent all doubts which might arise in consequence of the difference between the texts of the English and Turkish Originals of the Treaty; it is hereby declared to the understanding of the Plenipotentiaries on both sides, that the Treaty aforesaid shall begin to have effect on the first day of the month of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

It is further agreed and declared,—the Turkish text of the first of the three additional Articles containing the words "overland, or by sea" and the words "or by sea" having been omitted in the English text, but having been introduced into Her Britannic Majesty's Ratification,—that these words shall be considered as having the same force and validity as if they had been inserted in the Original British and Turkish Plenipotentiaries respecti

Done at Calender, on the 16th day of Novem hundred and thirty-eight.

(Signed in the Turkish Or
(L. S.) M
(L. S.) M
(L. S.) P

By order of the Hon'ble the
H. T. PRINSEP,—*Secy.*

OPIUM MEMORANDU

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 15th instant.....

INDORE.

Passes granted up to the 30th March last.....Chests 18,909

IMPORTED.

From the 16th October 1838 to the 14th instant.....Chests 20,348
Ditto from the 15th to the 21st instant..... 58
Chests 20,406

EXPORTED.

From the 8th November 1838 to the 14th instant .....Chests 8,644½
Chests 8,644½

Bombay, 22nd May 1839. P. BOURCHIER,—*Opium Agent.*

DURPUN MAY, 24.

A proclamation in Marathee has been issued by Mora Bhata Dandekur to the natives of Bombay, warning them from sending their children to the missionary Schools. The author of this Paper is the same Brahman, who rendered himself famous some years ago by his public disputations against Christianity, that gave rise to the publication of his "Vindication of Hindu the Religion" and of the "Exposure of Hinduism" by Dr. Wilson. It appears that the Bhatta though silent for many years, has not yet completely laid down his arms; and has chosen the period of excitement to rouse the attention of the community against the education of the rising generation into the principles of Christianity. His paper, which is written in a clear and impressive style, would have been inserted in the Durpun for the imformation of our English readers, had it not already appeared in the columns of our European contemporaries.

As Mora Bhatta has been destirburting his notice a

Bhooleswar and other public places, no one can in future pretend any ignorance of the objects of the missionary Institution.

A report prevails among the native community which we notice without vouching for its correctness. It is said that the acting Political agent at Belgaum has made some important changes in the arrangements carried into effect under his Predecessor; as for instance into the management of the state of Vishalgur, which it is said, has been transferred from the mother to the widow of the late Pruteeneedee. Enquiries have also been set on foot respecting the other states, and the conduct of the individuals who have been connected with them for some time past.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

Proceedings since January 15th 1839.

MEMBERS ELECTED.

Ordinary.

A. Andersen Esquire, Acting Surgeon to H. B. Majesty's Superintendents in China.

Communications presented.

1. Letters from Sir J. McGrigor, Bart. M. D.; the Honorable Mounstuart Elphinstone; R. Wallace Esquire. Dr. Barlow of Bath, and Dr. Anderson of Macao, acknowledging the receipt of copies of the 1st Volume of the Society's transactions.

2. A Register of the Pluviometer at Kaira for the monsoon of 1838, by A. Burn, M. D.

3. A Synopsis of ten years Meteorological observations, made at the Convalescent Station on the Mahabuleshwur Hills, by J. Murray Esquire.

4. Notes on the state of medical practice amongst the Weids and Hakeems of the city of Bhooj, by Lieutenant Postans, presented by J. F. Heddle Esquire.

5. Observations on the climate of Sattara, by A. Young Esquire.

6. Specimens of Narcotine and Morphia prepared by Mr. Rogers of Bombay, with a statement of the process followed; presented by W. Mackie Esquire.

7. A letter from A. Burn, M. D. Civil Surgeon, Kaira, forwarding a specimen of a medicine used for the cure of the habit of Opium eating, by a Buniah, in the neighbourhood of Kaira.

8. A letter from Dr. OShaughnessy, Professor of Chemistry, Medical College Calcutta, presenting three copies of his memoranda on Indian Materia Medica, and a specimen of Narcotine.

9. A letter from W. Boyd Esquire. Secretary to Government, forwarding copies of the replies of those Medical Officers, to whom, queries on the subject of Native Medical Education, had been addressed.

10. Annual report of the diseases of the European General Hospital of Bombay, from the 1st January to 31st December 1838, by James Bird Esquire.

11. Cases illustrative of the Pathology of the diseases of Bombay, by C. Morehead, M. D.

12. A few remarks on the vegetation, the people and diseases of the Deckan, by A. Gibson Esquire.

13. Report on the Measles which prevailed epidemically in the Central Schools at Byculla, during the months of December 1838, January February and March 1839, by C. Morehead, M. D.

The 2nd volume of the Society's transactions, is now in the Press, and it is hoped, will be ready for distribution in the course of the Quarter.

C. MOREHEAD,—*Secretary.*
Medical & Physical Society.

Bombay, 15th May 1839.

HIGH WATER TABLE 25TH MAY, 1839.

	Morn.	Eve.
Saturday	9 8	9 23
Sunday	9 42	10 0
Monday	10 18	10 36

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

May 20th Major C. Cathcart, 10th Regt. N I. from Tannah.
Do. 21st Assist. Surgeon J. W. Ryan, D. Medical Storekeeper from Vingorla.
Do. 22d Major J. Jopp, Engineers, from Neelgherry Hills.
Do. Do. Lieut. C. Hare from Ceylon.
Do. 23d Capt. W. Gordon, Assist. Qr. Mr. Genl. N. S. F. from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.

May 20th Lieut. H. Wood Engineers to England.
Do. Do. Lieut. Rawlinson, B. E. Regt. to Egypt.
D . 22d Ensign Macleod, 20th Regt. N. I. to Baroda.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

May 21st The East India Company's Pilot Brig Orissa, Mr. Williams Hawes, Commanding from Coast.
Passengers.—J. Stokes, Esq. J. Lancaster Esq.
Do. 22d Brig Regia, George Middleton, Master from Columbo 18th April at Calicut, Cochin, and Goa
Passengers.—G. P Rundle Esq. Mr. J Currey, Mr. E. Currey, and Mr. James Phillips.
Do. Do. The East India, Companys Surveying Tender Royal Tiger, Lieut. F.T. Powell, in charge from Point de Galle, 18th April 1839.
Passenger.—Hon'ble C. L. Hall.
Do. Do. The East India Company's Surveying Tender Maldavie, G. P. King Commanding, from Point de Galle.
Passengers.—2 Syrians.
Do. 23d Ship William, Sharples, J. McCleland, Master from Liverpool 3d February 1839.
Do. Do. Brig Fezrabane, Ebramjee Adamjee, Naiquedah, from Point de Galle 17th February 1839.
Do. 24th The East India Companys Schooner Shannon, Lieut. R. Ethersy, Commanding from Columbo 14th April.

DEPARTURES.

May 21st Portuguese Brig Cassador, J. L. de Almeda, Master's to Maccao.
Passenger.—F. A. Seabroà.
Do. 22d Ship Ospray, George Kirk, Master to Liverpool.
Do. 23d Ship Lowjee Family, B. Rowland, Master to Calcutta.
Passengers.—Miss. Fraser, Lieut. and Mrs. Blenshard, and Child and Native Servant.
Do. Do. Barque Eamont, N. Burtsal, Master, to Kurrachee.
Passengers.—Mrs. Capt. Williams, Lieut. Macragh, Lieut. Mr. Apothecary George, Mr. Pollet, 36 Sepoys, 109 Women Children, and 2 Men.

IN HARBOUR.

...RS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
.....	Superintendent I. N..	Bushire.	3d June
Vessel....	Do.	Aden*	20th June
.....	D. & M. Pestonjee & Co	London	30th inst.
.....	Remington & Co.....	do.	1st June
Ann Chrichton.....	MacVicar Burn & Co...	Liverpool..	30th May.
La Navarin.....	Jeuries & Co.....	{ Persian { Gulf.	into 20th instant.
Competent.....	Ritchie, Steuart & Co..	Liverpool.	30th inst.
Wave.....	Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheraze.....	{ Bushire { and { Karrack	Quick desp.
Castrian.....	Edmond Bibby & Co..	Columbo..	25th May
Euphrates.....	Dirom Carter & Co..		
Ann.....	Do.		
Maria.....	McVicar Burn & Co..		
Golconda.....	Framjee Cawasjee Esq..		
Packet Boat Bordelais	The's Jeffries& Co.....		
Monarch.....	W. Nicol & Co.....		
William.....	Skinner & Co		
Wm. Sharples.....	Higginson & Cardwell..		

*. Where a Steamer will be in readiness to Convey a Mail to Suez.

H. C. Vessels.—Steamers Semiramis, & Hugh Lindsay Receiving Ship Hastings, Brig Palinurus and Thetis light Vessel at the Rock Station Schooner Constance and Surveying Tender, Cardiva, Royal Tiger, Maldavie, and Pilot Brig Orissa, and Schooner Shannon.
Country Vessels.—Brig Tauze Lord Castlereagh, Cambridge, Brigs Muhmoodey, Grab Ship Dowlut Savoy, Benares, Allalavie, Helen, Castle Huntly, Brig Grab Caudry, Grab Brig Mayuram Dyaram, Putamber Sa'eg, Jeune Antoinette, Soltan, Earl of Clare, Lady Wilmot Horton, Sulaman, Barbara Ann, Prince George Surrey Ardaseer, Regid, and Fazerabany.
Arab—Ship Tauze
Portuguese—Ship Marquis of Hastings.
French Brig—Navarina.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE

AGRA UKHBAR.—May 11.

We have letters from Siree Killa, three marches from Kwettah, dated the 5th April, which represent the condition of the Army of the Indus as very critical, indeed so much so as to alarm us, had we not a report that they had reached Candular. Provisions were so scarce as almost to constitute a famine, and the proceedings of Sir W. Cotton were creating great dissatisfaction. This latter evil had, however, ceased on the 4th April, on which day Sir J. Keane with an escort from the Bombay Army joined the Bengal Division to "the great joy and delight," as our letters say, of the whole Camp. Sir Willoughby's measures, says a Correspondent, appear to be the result of any thing but experience. His conduct to the Company's Officers has created universal indignation, and remonstrances have gone in against his proceedings, and those of General Thackwell. Our Commissariat arrangements are fearfully defective. The fighting men are on half a seer of ottah a day, and Camp followers a quarter seer of rice, in fact starvation is staring us in the face. The Cavalry horses, and of course, Officers private cattle get not a grain of corn of any desscription, and this fine Army, if matters continue as they are, will be rendered totally inefficient before many days pass over our heads. The following order of yesterday (April 4th) will shew you the state we are in for want of supplies.

Orders to the Bengal column of the Army of the Indus.

As the price of provisions is daily increasing owing to private competition, the Major General Commanding, at the recommendation of Major Leach Assistant Political Agent, publishes the following neerick, and requests that no higher prices may be given.

Wheat or uncleaned grain,.....	2½ seers per rupee.
Wheat flour or cleaned rice,....	2½ ditto.
Barley,.....	3 ditto.
Indian Corn,.....	3 ditto.

The Belooches are getting very daring and commit all kinds of cruelties upon men women and children, so that it has become necessary to make an example of all who are taken. They are all robbers and arrant cowards. Two days ago ten of them were taken in the act of plundering, Sir J. Keane ordered a Drumhead Court Martial, and shot them forthwith, Previous to this he had hung several and tho' necessarily a cruel remedy, it is the only one that will succeed, and effectually lessen the loss of life which has lately been so great. Before Sir John's arrival, our intelligent Commander merely plaeed the wretches in confinement for a few days, and then released them, giving them *poor innocent natives* a present of four or five rupees.

Our political guides Sir Alexander Burnes and Major Leach appear to be of little use, and would doubtless have been more serviceable with their Regts: Their neglect and want of foresight are the common talk of the Camp. This morning 1,500 camels, under an escort of two companies of the 43d Regiment, and one Rissalah of Local Horse went for corn to Moosting, but it is not known whether there is a single grain stored there for them or not, The Shah is in our Camp, and, it is said, the Chief of Khelat will be with him to-day. This man has bought up all the grain in the country, and will, of course, be allowed to dictate his own terms. The 43d Regiment now attached to the 4th Brigade, is to join the 2d under General Notts who by the bye, has been commanding here, when he should not after Sir John Keane's assumption of the command of the Army. The climate here is most delightful—rather too cold for the natives. We are now within 12 marches of Canduhar, but it is not known when we are to advance.

Such is a description of the condition of the Army early in April, and a more deplorable one, unless that of the French in Russia, is scarcely to be found in the annals of Military Expeditions. Apropos of the French and Napoleon, we met with an anedote of the modern Cambyses lately which we give without apology. They certainly manage these things better in France.

"I was impatient to get to Buonaparte's room, which was a moderate seized library, with a very large table in the middle. Upon this table Buonaparte fought his battles beforehand, he had it covered with Maps of the countries that were to be the seat of War. Upon these Maps were placed little figures, resembling his Army in miniature and all the different positions were marked with pins or pegs, so that when he actually came upon the ground, there was nothing new to him, under such circumstances he was never taken by surprise. *The portion of time necessary to be consumed in accomplishing the marches and countermarches of the different Corps was accurately calculated: the provisions required and the facilities of the country, through which the Army might pass. carefully, noticed for the purpose of getting supplies.**

Had pins and pegs been similarly manœuvred at Simla, it had not been our task to record the sufferings we have—sufferings the termination of which who can see?

AGRA.—Lieutenants Renny and Waugh of the Trigonometrical Survey arrived this morning.

The 46th Regiment continued their route to Delhee on the 10th.

Lieutenant Loveday, of the 37th Native Infantry, has been appointed Assistant to Captain Bean at Kwettah.

A report is current of the death of Maj. Genl. Harriott.

Lieutenant St. George is to be appointed second in command to the Cavalry Regiment of Scindiah's Contingent, the Governor Genl. having marked with great satisfaction the well-deserved encomium passed upon him as Adjt. of the Inftry Regt., by the Gwalior Resident, Colonel Sutherland.

A late letter from the Army of the Indus says, the Lancers had been obliged to shoot 60 horses, unable to move. The *advance* of the victorious Army resembles in all its leading features, it has been said, Napoleon's broken flight from Moscow!

GYAH.—The pilgrim tax at this Shrine, which yielded annually one lakh of rupees, has been abolished.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—May 10.

OPIUM.—In another part of the paper will be found a letter of remonstrance addresed by Captain Elliott to the Governor of the two Kwang Provinces, on the subject of executing Opium Smugglers in front of the Foreign Factories. We confess we see no utility in making a remonstrance, unless ulterior measures, for enforcing attention to it, be in contemplation; for if it be treated lightly, it leaves the party remonstrating in a worse position than before it was made—for this reason, we think the address to the second Superintendant Mr. Johnson, by the English merchants, soliciting that measures might be adopted to induce the Officer, Commanding Her Majesty's Sloop of War *Larne*, to remain with his vessel in China, for the protection of British interests, was founded on juster views of the Chinese character—for—that they will listen to no remonstrance, not backed by the power to enforce it, has been proved by all past experience.

It appears to us inevitable, that the trade in Opium must be voluntarily given up by us—or that the trade in every thing else, will be stopped by the Chinese Governor—or that the British Government must take such steps as shall *coerce* the Chinese to do otherwise. This latter alternative it is impossible to recommend—for it would be in direct violation of every law human and divine.

The question is beset with almost insurmountable difficulties, and it seems impossible to suggest any plan not liable to objection—time alone can solve the riddle—but *if* our merchants could afford to cease having any commercial intercourse with the Chinese for a considerable time, we think that the loss (from the cessation of the great influx of wealth) resulting to the Government, and more particularly to the Government Officers, would create a reaction, and be the means of introducing a more healthy state of commercial intercourse with the Chinese than has ever yet obtained.

We have been obligingly favored with an extract of a letter from the Mauritius, dated 24th March, stating, that in compliance with an order of Her Majesty in Council, the whole of the Negro Apprentices were to be absolutely free from the 31st of that month; no apprehensions were entertained of the measure being attended with any commotion---though it was considered a measure of great hardship as it would affect the Planters.

* Sir William Knighton's Memoirs.

The American Bark *Mary Kemball* arrived at Port Louis on the 15th February, with the loss of her topmasts and her sails in the hurricane, with the *James Ewing* and others. The following French vessels had been abandoned in Port Louis from the want of funds to refit:

	Sp. Drs.
Frasquita, sold for.....	5000
Independant,.....	4000
Laure,.....	6100
Eulalie,.....	4050
Diane not sold.	

The *James Ewing* and *Mary Kemball* were nearly refitted. We have no particulars of the storm from which such lamentable destruction resulted, but it must have been tremendous, and was most probably the same, which the *Hardwicke* encountered. We believe, the Calcutta Insuarance Offices do not generally insure the blocks of French Vessels—and we have not heard if the Cargoes of the above Vessels have been largely insured here—but we hope not.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

A General Meeting was held in the Society's Rooms, Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 8th May, 1839.
The Hon'ble Sir Edward Ryan, President, in the chair.
Thirty Members Present.

LIBRARY.

No. 22 Madras Journal of Literature and Science. *Presented by the Madras Literary Society.*

Hoare on the Culture of the Grape Vine. *Purchased by the Society.*

Vol. VI. of the Society's own Transactions was laid on the table for distribution.

MUSEUM AND NURSERY.

Samples of Assam Tea; viz. Paho, 2d quality, and Souchong, referred to in the Government Dispatch. *Presented on the part of the Calcutta Tea Committee by Dr. Wallich.*

Two cases of Cacti covered with Cochineal Insects from His Excellency M. Bedier and M. Richard, Superintendant of the Botanical Garden at Bourbon, have been received, since the last Meeting, in capital preservation, at the Calcutta Botanical Gardens.

Samples of Cotton with and without seed, from Guzerat. *Presented by William Kerr Ewart, Esq.*

Samples of twenty-one kinds of Paddy (Dhân) grown in the Hills in the independent Territory of Tipperah. *Presented by R. Watt, Esq.*

A specimen of Brown Sugar grown in the Soonderbuns, was presented by Mr. A. Harris, who has promised to forward a larger sample for presentation at the next Meeting.

Three Bunches of Grapes, presented by Mr. McClintock, grown in his Garden at Ballygunge.

ASSAM TEA.

The subject which first engaged the attention of the Society was a most important, and highly interesting communication made by the Calcutta Tea Committee. It consisted of a despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors received by the last Overland Mail, dated 12th January, and for the better understanding of the same, an extract from the Committee's letter to the Government of India, dated the 20th March 1838.

In a note to the President, accompanying these papers, "the Tea Committee request that he will do them the honor to present the above documents to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, together with some samples of Assam-Tea, to which they relate."

Extract from a letter from the Calcutta Tea Committee to the Revenue Department, dated 20th March, 1838.

1. We have the honor to report for the information of the Hon'ble the President in council that there are at present in readiness at our Office, for transmission to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, a large supply of samples of Assam Tea, consisting of 12 large boxes of Paho and Souchong, assorted as follows:

Paho, 1st quality,.....	1	Box.
Ditto, 2d,.....	4	
Ditto, 3d,.....	1	
Souchong, 1st quality,.....	4	
Ditto, 2d,.....	1	
Ditto, 3d,.....	1	
	12	Boxes.

2. Each box contains on an average 19 seers, or 38 pounds of Tea, carefully packed in a leaden canister made by the manufacturers, lately arrived from Canton, and marked as above both in Chinese and English. The boxes are generally covered with the proper sort of matting, secured by slips of rattan, and addressed to the Hon'ble Court in the usual manner.

3. The consignment from which these samples were taken arrived in Calcutta on the last day of January. Owing to a deficiency in the original packing, and the great degree of dampness to which the boxes had been exposed during the passage from Assam, a considerable proportion of the Tea amounting to what would have filled about five boxes more was either wholly spoiled or so much deteriorated, that no process, we believe, could have restored it to any thing like a fair quality. We have therefore registered all that portion as unfit to be sent home, at least, with the present supply, deeming it a matter of primary importance that the value of the first samples transmitted to Europe should not be diminished by any thing that might add to the many disadvantages under which they must necessarily arrive at a destination, where they will in all probability have to be subjected to the severe test of examination by the first Tea Inspectors in London.

4. We beg most particularly to urge on the consideration of His Honor in Council, that not only are the plants from which the leaves were gathered, still in their original wild and uncultivated state, but the details of the various processes employed in preparing and transmitting the Tea, must obviously have labored under the many and serious difficulties and obstacles of a first attempt, but which it may reasonably be expected will be diminished and progressively overcome as further trials are made. Besides which it ought to be borne in mind that, strange as it may appear, it is by no means settled whether it is not actually the Green sort, that has been prepared in the fashion of Black Tea, a point which can only be satisfactorily determined when the Green Tea manufacturers are set at work in Assam.

5. The Tea in question arrived here under the designations of Paho and Souchong. In assorting each of these into three qualities as noted in para. 1st our Secretary has been guided, partly by the opinion of the Chinese assistants now here, and partly by his own discrimination of the difference in the flavor and appearance of the Teas after they had undergone preparation for being repacked. Likewise and in the first instance by the various degrees of preservation, in which he received the cargo from Assam. The process of preparation alluded to above consisted in gradually drying the Tea over a nicely regulated coal fire, covered with ashes, in baskets made on purpose by the Chairman, having the form of two inverted cones with their ends truncated and having an open sieve in the centre (as described and figured in Mr. Bruce's memoir in the manufacture of Tea in Assam p. 5. fig. 9 and 10.) This precautionary measure our Secretary deemed absolutely necessary, to prevent mouldiness and consequent damage to the Tea during the sea voyage.

6. Our Secretary has been at pains to learn that it has always been customary in China, to bestow great attention in preventing consignments of Teas from being shipped on board vessels that have cargoes consisting of articles of strong savour, and which are known to be injurious to the delicate and fugacious aroma of Tea, whether by their odour or heating proprieties or the like, and that it is usual even to plank off the space allotted for the chests, we accordingly solicit that such orders may be issued in regard to the shipment of the 12 boxes, as may be deemed best calculated to prevent any accident from happening to their contents from any of those sources. In case it should be deemed expedient to entrust the despatch to our Secretary's care we are persuaded he will use the best diligence and care to procure freight on an early ship at the lowest rate possible, and under such engagements as will prevent any chance of injury during the voyage.

7. We beg leave to forward the accompanying small muster of the 1st quality of Paho and a large canister of the 2d quality of the same sort, regretting that we have none left of the Souchongs, every leaf of it having been consumed in filling up the boxes."

(Copies)
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
No. 2 of 1839.

OUR GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.
(*Received by the last Overland Mail.*

Para. 1. Your advices noted in the margin* refers us to your correspondence with the Tea Committee and to the reports of your proceedings generally on the subject of the culture of the Tea plant in Upper Assam subsequent to the date of your letter in this Department of the 26th February 1838, which was replied to in our despatch dated the 26th September 1838, No. 12.

2. We receive with much satisfaction the samples of Assam Tea (twelve chests) alluded to in your letter dated the 23d May 1838, and which are received by the Calcutta in November last under the designation of "Pahi and Souchong."

3. Specimens of each sort have been very extensively distributed and it affords us much pleasure to communicate to you that we have received very favorable reports regarding it as well from the most respectable Brokers and Tea Dealers as from several individuals and various corporation towns and scientific bodies to whom it has been submitted.

4. Copies of the reports received from the Brokers and Tea Dealers named in the margin† together with copy of one from Mr. Reeves, are forwarded for your information and for transmission to the Tea Committee.

5. We do not, however, consider that these specimens will have afforded the British public an opportunity of judging of the real merits of the Tea, which the Assam Districts are we have no doubt capable of producing, inasmuch as we find the best judges concur in opinion that the process of refiring, to which owing to the damaged state in which the Tea arrived in Calcutta it was of necessity subjected, has very materially injured the present sample.

6. Nevertheless we resolved to direct eight chests of the Tea to be offered for public sale, the result of which is given in the margin,* the classification of the qualities and description of the Tea we have quoted from the report of the Tea Committee dated 20th March 1838, in order to afford you an opportunity of knowing precisely which of the chests of each sort were submitted to the public.

7. The result here exhibited will not of course lead you to the formation of any correct opinion as to the real marketable value of the Tea, should it arrive in quantities sufficient to be considered a staple article of commerce; on the contrary it can only be considered as a fancy price occasioned by the great excitement and competition created by the novelty and curiosity of the sale.

8. For the formation of a more accurate judgment we refer you to the report of Mr. Thompson alluded to in para. 4 and to the letter addressed by Messrs. Steams and Rowley to the mayor of Liverpool wherein an offer is made to contract for 500 or 1000 chests at 1s. 10½d. to 2s. per lb.

9. You will continue to encourage in such manner as you may deem most advisable the cultivation of Tea in Assam, and with reference to our Despatch under date the 26th September 1838, we shall expect to receive a further supply as soon as a sufficient quantity has been prepared in accordance with the instructions therein conveyed to you. At the same time we shall be glad to receive from you any suggestions with respect to future plans, particularly as to the best means of encouraging the cultivation of the Tea with as little present loss to Government and as great prospective benefit to commerce as possible.

10. It would further be very desirable to receive a accurate information as possible with regard to the price at which the Tea is now manufactured including merely the coast of labour, manipulation, packing per chest, and the landing at Calcutta.

London, 23d January, 1839.

(Signed by two Chairs and thirteen of the Court of Directors.

* 21st May 1838, paras. 44-45
23d " " whole.
9th July, " paras. 31-32
10th Octr. " 33 to 36

† Mr. Turnbull.
" Thompson, 2d reports.
" Bland.
" Boughey.
Messrs. Moffatt.
" Steams and Rowley.
Mr. Gibbs, and Messrs. Sanderson, Fry and Co.

MR. WILLIAM JAMES THOMPSON, *Dunster Court, Mincing Lane, 22d December*, 1838.

I have to report that I have examined the Assam Teas which are to be sold in my sale of January next, and that No. 11 Souchong is of a large well twisted Pekoe kind of leaf.

No. 5, Souchong is of a large black leaf with some brown, the leaf generally rather coarse and not so well twisted as No. 11.
" 6 " A mixture of large coarse leaves with some pale brown untwisted—this Tea is good flavored but the leaf, if for the purpose of trade, should be better manufactured.
No. 2, Pekoe—a well made largish ivory-blackish leaf, appears to have been "refired" and the fear in consequence of a deeper black.
" 79 } Pekoe—a similarly well made leaf to No. 2,
" 10 } but not so black, and having also more ("points or downy ends") flower than it.
" 8 A well made ivory-greyish leaf with a fair quantity of flower. This Tea for make and size of leaf much resembles Pekoe of the growth of China.

WM. JAS. THOMPSON.

TO THE MAYOR OF LIVERPOOL, HUGH HORNBY, ESQ.,
Liverpool, 12S, Dale Street, 17th December, 1838.

SIR,—In compliance with a request from Messrs. Brodribb and Cooke, "that we would forward to you our opinion and valuation of the Tea produced in Assam" we beg to state that we consider it (with a few exceptions) as good Tea as may be usually impo ted into this country from Canton, the only difference appearing to us, being in the method of curing or drying the leaves, and the sample submitted to our inspection has been over dried and evidently has not been treated in the way the Chinese prepare their Teas.

We character the Tea in question as "preferable to but middling Tea" or brisk, slightly burnt flavor (not objectionable) and possessed STRENGTH—"the leaf is on the large DULL black Pekoe kind, value 1s 10½d. to 2s, and at this valuation we should have no objection to enter into a contract for 500 or 1000 chests.

We remain, &c,
(Sigd.) STEAMS AND ROWLEY.

In addition to the foregoing, the Reports from six Liverpool Brokers on the same subject, and equally favorable, were presented by Mr. Willis.

As an opportunity for extending the cultivation of the Tea plant in India, the Secretary read a letter from Edward Sterling Esq., Collector at Burdwan, calling the attention of the Society to the apparent fitness, both in soil and climate of that district, for the introduction and culture of the Tea plant. Dr. Wallich stated, that a supply of plants had just reached the gardens, and at the recommendation of the Society, he was pleased to say, he thought the Tea Committee would willingly place a few of them at the disposal of Mr. Sterling.

PRODUCTION OF SILK FROM THE WORMS THRIVING ON THE COMMON CASTOR OIL PLANT.

The subject of encouraging the Eri Silk manufacture by money prizes, was brought forward in the form of a communication to the Society from Captain Jenkins in Assam, who speaks of the worm being in great abundance in that Province and one which deserves the first attention. The Eri Silk worm (Phalœna Cynthea) is independent of all seasons It thrives luxuriantly on the common Castor Oil plant, but all attempts hitherto made to wind on the Silk from the cocoons has fated owing to the want of knowledge of the proper solvent for the gum which adheres to the cocoons. Under these circumstances, Captain Jenkins comes forward with the handsome offer of 500 rupees, which he places at the disposal of the Society.

1st. for the discovery of an effectual solvent for the gum so that the silk can be releed off.

2d. For the best mode of preparing a fine thread from the floss;

And 3d. For the readiest and best method of bleaching the cloth so as to take dyes well.

The Society impressed with the value of the contribution and the importance of lending its utmost aid to the promotion of so usual a culture, were pleased to determine that every assistance should be rendered to Captain Jenkins, and accordingly the following Notice of Motion was given by Mr. Watson, seconded by the Secretary—

"The Agricultural and Horticultural Society do aid Captain Jenkins in the development of this new culture by the addition of 500 rupees to that placed by him at the disposal of the Society."

FRESH ARRIVAL OF COCHINEAL INSECT AND NOPALS FROM THE ISLE OF BOURBON.

The next communication made to the Meeting by the Secretary was the receipt of letters addressed to the President, Dr. Wallich, and himself, touching the despatch in the "Emma," of a consignment of Cochineal Plants and Insects through M. M. Bedier and Richard from the Isle of Bourbon.

M. Bedier in forwarding this valuable despatch first presented, in most polite terms, his thanks for the former vote of the Society, and M. Richard acknowledges in terms equally expressive his sense of obligation for the present by the Society of their gold medal. These gentlemen then go into the particulars as to the method adopted by them in securing the safe arrival of the Insects and Plants, and testify, by the care and solicitude with which they have proceeded in the preparation and eventual package, their warm co-operation in the highly useful object which the Society have in view in introducing the *fine grained* Cochineal Insect in Bengal These gentlemen further add that although at the time of the year they wrote the Insects were least plentiful yet they had other Plants in preparations "*je crois pouvoir vous assurer qu'avant peu de temps vous recevrez une autre caisse avec des nopals et des cochinelles.*

The President in bearing testimony to the generous conduct of these two gentlemen in promoting, in so disinterested a manner, the introduction and advancement of this important culture in Bengal, begged to remind the Members, that these exertions could not be too highly estimated, and as a mark of the deep obligations which they all must entertain for so worthy a benefactor, he begged to give not ce of the following motion to be brought forward at the next Meeting.

"*That the Society's Gold Medal be presented to His Excellency M. Bedier, Minister of Marine, at the Isle of Bourbon, for the readiness with which he has met the Society's wishes in promoting the introduction of the Cochineal Insect into Bengal.*"

STATEMENT OF THE PROFITS OF THE BANK OF BENGAL,
From the 2nd January to the 30th April 1839, *inclusive.*

CR.—Interest on Loan Obligations,.....	1 0 0		
Ditto Loans on Deposit,..	68,665 5 5		
Ditto Accounts of Credit on Deposit Securities,	16,357 5 10		
Discount of Government Bills,.....	19,624 6 8		
Ditto of Salary ditto....	807 4 6		
Ditto of Private ditto,	51,993 11 0		
Law Charges,.....	1,922 9 7		
		1,59,371 11 0	
DEDUCT.—Charges General paid for four months,		35,051 5 8	
Profit realized.....			1,24,320 5 4
ADD.—Growing interest on Loan Obligations at 5 per cent.....	29,552 12 8		
Ditto Treasury Notes at 2 pie per diem,.....	2,999 9 4		
		32,552 6 0	
Ditto Loans on deposit at 5 per cent,.....	35,872 3 3		
Ditto Loans on deposit at 5½ per cent,.....	782 3 8		
Ditto Loans on Deposit at 6½ per cent,.....	5 2 8		
Ditto Loans on deposit at 7 per cent,.....	113 6 4		
		36,772 15 11	
Ditto Accts. of Credit at 5 per cent,.....	3,931 13 0		
Ditto Accts. of Credit at 5½ per cent,..	1,659 12 8		
Ditto Accts. of Credit at 6½ per cent,....	1,647 3 10		
		7,238 13 6	
			76,564 3 5
			2,00,884 8 9
Equal to a Dividend *for four months* at the rate of Co.'s Rs. 6-11-7 per cent per annum,.....			2,00,844 10 2
	Surplus..		39 14 7

Bank of Bengal, 9th May, 1839.

There were two slight shocks of Earthquake this morning; one at half-past 8 o'clock and the other at 25 to 10—the vibrations were not quick, continued for about half a minute, and were from East to West—preceded by a slight rumbling noise.---*May*, 11.

The next Government Sale will take place on Monday, the 27th instant, when fifteen hundred chests of Behar and one thousand of Benares will be but up for sale.---*Ibid.*

In addition to what we gather from the *Hurkaru*, respecting the perilous situation of the *Northumberland*, from this port, in the dreadful hurricane she encountered off the Mauritius, we learn, from advices received, that she will require an expensive and thorough repair—her out-fit is estimated at Sp. Drs. 40,000 or Rs. 80.000; of this sum £1,200 has been settled for salvage to Captain Saunders and crew of the *Victoria*, for towing her into port. The spars alone will cost Sp. Drs. 15,000!---*Ibid.*

By the Schooner *Rover* from Singapore, we have received intelligence of the most momentous nature and importance from China, full details of which our readers will be put in possession of on perusing the following letter, and further particulars from an Extra from the *Singapore Free Press*, dated the 26th ultimo, which we give in another part of this evening's paper.

These most extraordinary and altogether unlooked-for proceedings of the Authorities in China, send to the winds the long cherished notions as to the *pusillanimity* of the Chinese Government, entertained by the best informed regarding that remarkable people, and the power of their rulers;—and, taking the average value of the 20,000 chests of Opium delivered over to the Commissioner, Lin, to be destroyed, the extent of Captain Elliott's guarantee to the owners, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, will be found to be no less than 2½ Millions Sterling.

Whilst we congratulate the parties engaged in the Opium Trade of late from this unexpected, and we hope *perfect* relief from impending ruinous embarrassment so long hanging over their hands,—we cannot express how much satisfaction we feel in seeing an end put to a traffic, the existence of which has been long deplored by many "*good men and true,*" both here and in the West.

We presume the refund of the cost and charges on all unshipped Opium now in Bengal, by this Government, will immediately follow as a matter of course, which even Government, Her Majesty's or the Company's, should have to defray the cost and charges of the large stock destroyed by the Chinese Authorities. —*May* 13.

BENGAL HURKARU.---MAY. 10

The Shipping Report of this morning announced the arrival of the *Medusa*, Purdie, from Sydney 27th January, and Madras 3d May.

The Semaphore of this morning also reported the following arrivals:—the *Martha*, Bayler, from the Mauritius 2d April; *Adams*, Wills, from the Mauritius 17th Feb. and Madras 1st May; the *Woolsington*, Burrows, from the Mauritius 9th April; the *Margaret Connall*, Morris, from Greenock 15th Jan.; the *Fairlie*, Ager. from Hobart Town 9th March and Madras 3d May; *Henry Ewbank*, Smith, from Boston 1st Dec.; *Snipe*, Spain, from Moulmein 29th April; and the *Cicilia*, Roy, from Bombay 18th April, and Vizagapatam 7th May. The *Fairlie* has 490 European troops on board.

We yesterday received Mauritius Journals to the 26th of March. The paper of the last mentioned date, contains two important Proclamations; one relative to Marriages, the other to the resumption of Crown Lands. We shall take occasion to examine these ordnances in their details, the Resumption one especially.

Proclamations appear to be the order of the day in the island. The *Cerneen* says, that nothing is to be seen, stuck up in public places, but proclamations of acts on the cessation of apprenticeship, on vagrancy, (*vagabondage*) on marriage, and on agreements. We had not time yesterday take more than a cursory survey of these papers.

Letters from Mauritius mention, that the *Antigua Pachet*, Captain, McKnight, bound from London to Port Louis, which had been supposed to be lost between the Cape of Good Hope and that island, arrived there on the 15th March. The Mate of the vesel had been detected boring holes, in the ship's bottom to render her leaky, and had, in consequence, been handed over to the authorities in Port Louis, to take this trial for the offence.

The *James Ewing*, for Cork, and *Mary Kimball*, for Boston, both from this port, had put into Port Louis for repairs, having been dismasted in a hurricane on the 2d and 3d February.

A letter received yesterday from the Mauritius gives an account of a severe gale encountered by the Ship *Northumberland*, Captain Compton, which left this port in the beginning of February last. The writer says—"We were totally dismasted, lost our rudder—no compass on board in long. 75°, latitude 21°—and getting a compass from the Commander of a Dutch Ship, were picked up by the *Victoria*, Captain Sanders, of Bristol, and towed into this place. The hurricane was on the 8th March and we were picked up on the 25th, and got there on the 30th March. I have lost every thing, save three dozen shirts, which were in a box below, with this exception, and the clothes I had on my back, every thing has gone, literally washed out of the cabin—the partitions of which went * * * * * * * * When I speak of a loss, I speak literally as having lost every thing, not even a book or paper, your parting gift the cigar case and all. The sovereigns, (300) I bought, I only found ten remaining. Bourchier, (of the *William Money*) is here, but only put in for water; he did not experience the hurricane; he sails to morrow.

"I send you a letter to the Government Agent, and will you kindly get from him a memorandum of the numbers of my Government Securities, and a copy of my accounts, and send them overland, or by the first ship. The vessel, fortunately made no water, but a clearer sweep there could not have been: the boats were blown away, and the long boat staved in, and God only knows what would become of us, had we not been picked up. I have experienced every kindness and attention from Graham and Worthington."—*May* 11.

We have since received Mauritius papers to the 17th of April, from which we extract the following shipping lists:—

ARRIVALS.

March 26.—Bark *Orator*, Captain Terry, from London.
30.—The Ship *Victoria*. Captain Sanders, from Calcutta 12th February.
30.—The Ship *Northumberland*, Captain Campton, from Calcutta 4th February.
31.—The *Samuel Baker*, Capt. Wild. from Sydney 8th February.

DEPARTURES.

March 17.—*Eleanor Russell*, Capt Worth, for London.
19.—Bark *Ariel*, Capt. Strockland.
28.—Bark *Apollon*, Capt. Langlois, for Calcutta.
April 4.—Ship *William Money*, Capt. Bourchier, for London.
5.—Bark *James Ewing*, Captain Hamilton, for Cork.
8.—Bark *Mary Vumball*, Captain Tucker, for Boston.—*

The Semaphore also reported the *Edward* Morton, from Rangoon 24th April; the *Scotland*, Cunningham, from Greenock 1st January, and the *Rosalind* Fourose, from London 15th December.—*May* 13.

We have received *Maulmain Chronicle* to the 24th of April and our private advices from *Rangoon* extend to the 30th. We have made several extracts from the former, including an account of Dr. Richardson's audience with the King of Siam. By the latest accounts from *Ava*, the intelligence is not quite so satisfactory. Notwithstanding Captain McLeod's interview with *Tharrawadie*, he has met with slights from some of the Burmese Ministers. On the occasion of his paying his respects to the Ministers at their private dwellings, he was obliged to alight from his horse or elephant at the gate of the premises, instead of at the steps of the house, and to divest himself, contrary to custom, of his shoes on entering their doors. These are the new vagaries of the ministers of the Usurper, nay, efforts were made to introduce Captain McLeod through back doors, which are properly the ingress and egress of servants only.

An altercation about dismounting to pass a public building is alluded to, but the particulars are not given. It appears also that the Woonghee (Father-in-law to *Tharrawadie*) who went hence to *Tonghoo* in a great military capacity, when Coland Burney was here, was expected at Rangoon in about 20 days, and troops variously estimated at from 5 to 10,000 men, were again collecting in the neighbourhood. The South side of the exterior wall of the Pagoda is assuming a warlike appearance with its embrasures. Fresh executions had taken place of the disaffected, who, dispirited by the apparent determination of the British Government to succumb to the wishes of *Tharrawadie* were completely at his mercy. Reports were actively circulated among the population, that our progress in the North-West was unfavorable. In short, *Tharrawadie* seems to have the best disposition to quarrel with us, if he thought the pear ripe enough.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—May 14.

Bellary.—Our accounts from Bellary are up to the 8th instant at which date the Cholera had greatly abated: three Europeans were buried on the 4th and one upon the 5th, but only one fresh case had occurred; all the above were in the Dragoons, H. M.'s 39th being quite free from the disease. Both Corps were still in Camp and Captain Hamilton who is in Command of the two Squadrons of the 13th, exerting himself with laudably anxious care for the health of his men. The Dragoons had already changed ground three times, and when our Corresponden' wrote, their Camp was near the Artillery Butt, a fine open spot, where we hope they will not be again visited by the pestilence. A rumour prevailed in the Garrison that an order had arrived for the two Squadrons of the 13th to occupy the Old Dragoon Barracks, [an arrangement which was suggested in the *United Service Gazette* of the 30th ultimo.] but as they are now places of arms for an Infantry Corps it was supposed the order would be evaded. We trust however that the Garrison of Bellary will be spared any further ravages of the Cholera, which strange to say has almost entirely confined itself to the European Troops, but sad, truly sad is it that so many lives should have been sacrificed, as we verily believe through the ill judged arrangement of the local authorities at first, and wanton obstinacy in continuing the Dragoons in the Fort after the receipt of the order for their removal. Our Correspondent mention, that low fever prevails to a considerable degree at Bellary and we regret to learn that Major Walpole of H. M. 39th, had been so seriously ill as to render a trip to the hills indispensable.

Sickness in the Mofusil.—We are sorry to learn by letters from the interior that the Cholera has shewn itself in many parts of the Northern Division. In the Bellary District it seems to have abated in the villages but had broken out with violence amongst a small party of Cavalry proceeding with remount horses from Bellary to Sholapoor. With this Detachment was a young officer of the 21st Regiment on route to join, whose name we cannot make out: this Gentleman and one Sepoy had been attacked but both Providentially recovered: the progress of the disease had however been more fatal amongst the public followers, six of whom had died out of thirty cases: but such is not surprising when we consider how greatly these poor creatures are exposed.

Queens Troops.—We have very important information from the large Stations respecting the health movements, and quarters of H. M. Troops.

In *Fort St. George*, the Officers and Men of the 54th Foot have rather hard duty, but perhaps not more than is good for them. The most crying grievance is the want of proper ventilation in the guard houses, and of Pendalls to shelter the men from the sun. Why are they not ventilated as the Artillery Quarters?

Poonamallee.—It is expected that two Companies of the 54th Foot will be stationed at Poonamallee, but we hear of no orders having been yet given to prepare for their reception altho' the left wing of the Regiment is expected at Madras in the course of a few days.

Bangalore.—Things go on smoothly at this Station, which is indubitably the best for Queen's Troops under the Madras Presidency. It is sad, however, to see such facility for drunkenness afforded by the construction of the Infantry Barrack; but we hope that Col. Breton's proposal for rectifying this evil will prove effectual.

Bellary.—The mismanagement of all arrangements for H. M.'s Troops at this Station, from first to last since the arrival of the two Squadrons of the 13th Dragoons exceeds any thing that we almost ever heard of, for altho' the Cholera was hovering around, if it had not already appeared in H. M. 39th Regt., the Dragoons with their Horses were crammed into the Fort with them, contrary, it is said, to the advice of H. M. Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, and the consequence was that disease spread amongst the men *like wild fire*; and altho' they were afterwards all ordered out into Camp, the malignant pestilence has clung to them for weeks, committing fatal ravages; and the season is now much too hot for the men to remain longer under canvas when nothing active is stirring. Sir Henry Fane, it is expected will order an inquiry into the business: When a *Ship of War* is lost, the cause of such loss is always investigated by a Court of Inquiry—when 50 *Men of War* are lost, will there be none?

Secunderabad.—Our Secunderabad Correspondent complains that nothing has been yet done for the improvement of the Guard Houses; altho' they were all reported in an unfit state by a Committee which sat upon them *upwards of two months ago*, and the men on duty have been and are still suffering greatly from the intense heat whereunto they are exposed, how different is this from the way of doing business on the Bombay side!!;

Belgaum.—Here it appears that on the representation of the Brigadier Commanding, plans and estimates for some new Guard Houses, and the repairs of others were immediately called for, and the Europeans relieved from the Bazar. Guard, till a new and more fitting guard house should be erected for their accommodation. This is as it should be—the Ducks are wide awake to the value of the British Soldier!

Cannanore.—The 94th are quite surprised to find that no tables are allowed to their men in Barracks and indeed, no wonder for we believe that the Madras Presidency is the only part of the world where Soldiers have not Tables in *Established Barracks*.

Trichinopoly.—The left wing of the 57th Foot has been at Trichinopoly some time, and it appears that the men suffered much from heat and fatigue during the first part of their march from Cannanore, as did also the right wing, which reached Calicut on the 4th Instant: we think it right here to observe that a few of the stages between Cannanore and Calicut, by some stange oversight are so long, that no body of Europeans should be allowed to march them according to the present route; for instance 16 or 17 miles of deep sand, with a river or two to be crosed especially at this season of the year is far too fatiguing for European Infantry. The average rate at which the men march, including obstacles and halts, is we are informed, about 2¼ miles per hour, and thus from the length of time that the day's march occupies, the men must reach their ground perfectly exhausted. The Commander in-Chief, or Governor in Council should give immediate attention to this, and order the stages in this line to be shortened: for the Quarter Master general's explanations about Commanding Officers having a discretionary power of halting, are nothing to the purpose, as they can hardly be expected to know which are the most proper halting places, and besides any change in the Route of a European Corps invariably causes inconvenience in regard to the supplies, which might easily be avoided by timely arrangements of a better nature.

We invite information of the kind here given from all our Military friends for the good of the Army at large, since such cannot but prove beneficial to the Service eventually.

A Tiger.—A large and most powerful Tiger was killed within 2 miles of Sakriepor factory near Barripoor, on Saturday last, at noon, whilst in full career towards 2 natives in a small conoe, who were paddling quietly away towards the Soonderbunds. He received the fatal shot on the shoulder, which passed through his heart, within 10 yards or less of the canoe. This is the brute, supposed to have carried so many individuals away, who have been missing of late. This tiger's mate was killed near the same spot, a short time ago, and one of their cubs taken: there is still another tiger prowling about in the same neighbourhood, to the great dread of the peasantry.

The Late Robbery.—We are concerned to hear of the serious loss sustained by a contemporary, whose bill collector, it seems, levanted on Saturday last with Rs. 1,500, and notwithstanding that the fact was almost immediately made known to the nearest Police Duffadar, in the absence of the Serjeant, he manifested so little disposition to exert himself and made so many excuses for delay, that much valuable time was lost, of which the thief availed himself. Our cotemporary is loud and bitter in his comments on the apathy and indifference of the Police, and allowing for the excited feelings of an individual suffering such a loss attributable as he conceives it to the indifference and neglect of a portion of that establishment, we still however cannot but think that our Cotemporary has strong ground for complaint, and as a debt due to the Public, we trust that he will not rest satisfied until proper inquiry be made into the conduct of the Duffadar adverted to, of which we shall, hope to hear the result from our Contemporary hereafter.

MADRAS COURIER.—May 16.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrivals.—May 12, Barque *Fattal Raiheman*, Nacoda Coonjee Parry, from Nagore 10th instant.

Do. 13, Ship *Good Success*, Captain W. S. Fraser, from China, 10th and Singapore 27th April.

Do 14, Brig *Brigand*, D. Wemyss, from Calcutta 12th and Pilot 23 April.

Passengers.—Lieut. and Mrs. Carruthers, Doctor Jennings, John Young, Servant and 3 Native ditto.

Do. 15, Barque *Diana* Capt. E. Lane, from Mauritius 21st April.

Passenger.—Anthony.

Departure.—May 13, Barque *Adele Maquard*, E. Marquard, to Chittagong.

The E. I. Company and Their Steamers.—The Honorable Company have had the credit of wishing to keep the people of England in ignorance of the state of India; whether with justice or not, we will not say; but it is clear enough that many of their acts have tended to that end and their continued opposition to efficient overland communication has been by no means the least effectual. The whole of India, and especially the Mercantile community are at this moment suffering from the employment of such a wretched tub as the *Hugh Lindsay* at a season of the year when bad weather was not improbable. It is not too much to say, that with vessels like those which have been employed between England and America, we should not have had the mortification of one failure, instead of so many.

MADRAS HERALD.—May 27.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

No Arrivals since our last.

Departures.—May 8, Barque *Theresa* Captain W. Young, to Calcutta.

Passengers.—Ensign Swington.

Do. 9 Brig *Union*, Captain F. Wilkin, to the Northern Ports.

Passengers—Captain A. De La Combe, Messrs. Colin and DeBarretfils. Mr. Semical, Mariner

Do. Barque *Indian Queen*, Captain J. D. Shreeve, to Moulmein.

Do. Ship *Abercrombie Robinson*, Captain Robert Scott to Calcutta.

Passengers from England to Calcutta.—Mrs. Jarvis, Mrs. Edlen, Mr. Bace, Dr. Edlen, Mr. Pitt, Lieutenant Jarvis 42d Regt., Messrs. Simpson, Moore, Martin, Griffiths, Redcliffe, Guise, Elsegood, Ford, Trallope, Jenkins, Sherwell, Fernan, Hamilton, and Smallpage, Cadets—Mr. Anderson Merchant, Messrs. McCerly, Jones, Warder, Pilot Service; Servants.—Mr. Phillips, Mary Gartie and Mary Mars.—*from Madras*:—Captain and Mrs. Cotton and Miss Kingston.

Death.—At Moulmain, of Dysentery, on the 7th April, Captain Edgar, H. M. 63d Regiment, deeply and sincerely regretted by all.

CEYLON HERALD.—May 7.

The following is the result of the Government Cinnamon Sale for the month of May held at the Custom House yesterday.

2d Sort..	140.. Bales..	1836..	2s. 2½d to 2s. 4½d per lb.
	60.. „	1836..	2s. 4d to 2s. 4½d
	110.. „	1837..	2s. 4½d to 2s. 5d
3d Sort..	9.. Bales..	1833..	1s. 3½d.
	1 . „ ..	1837....	ditto.
	60.. „ ..	1837 ..	1s. 4½d. to 1s. 7d.
	12.. Boxes..	1829 ..	30-37 . 9½d.
	12.. „ ..	1833-37..	no offer.

The full length portrait of Sir Edward Barnes has been removed from Colombo to the Kandy Library for which it was intended.—The natives from all parts of the interior from the instant they heard of the arrival of the Portrait, continue daily to visit Kandy in great crowds to see it, as will be seen by the following extract of a letter to the Librarian of the Colombo Library.

"The picture of Sir E. Barnes arrived quite safe by the Coolies and in very good order,—It is now exposed in this library and multitudes of persons from all parts of the country are daily thronging in to gratify their curiosity—Indeed a man so universally liked and so friendly to the Colony as Sir Edward was merited every mark of gratitude from every individual in this Island."

MALACCA.

WEEKLY REGISTER.—March, 7.

Cases of Murder.—During the last eight or nine days we have heard of two cases of murder. The first was that of a Malay, who it appears, came by his death under circumstances of great brutality; having, as we understood, literally had his brains dash'd out with clubs or some other heavy instrument in is own garden, but whose death was not discovered by his friends until the body was in the first stage of decomsition; the perpetrators have not been apprehended as yet!—The second was that of a boat man, a malay also who was killed by one of his Ship mates.—It is said that after killing the deceased he made an attempt at the lives of two others that were in the same boat but they, on perceiving his murderous intentions, jumped overboard, he, the murderer, following also.—The men, however, ultimately escaped; but the assassin has not since been heard of.—The boby of the murdered Man lay under the shed, adjoining the Master Attendant's Office, from Saturday evening last to the following Monday forenoon, in consequence of their being no Coroner, no Doctor, no Jury, and no many things; to the great annoyance of the community occasioned by the disagreeable effluvia emitted from the body. In fact, so peculiarly offensive was the body, that the Coroner's Jury could not approach within any reasonable distance! Such a state of things should not be allowed to exist much longer!

Dinner to the Hon'ble the Resident Councillor—On Tuesday last, the Officers, belonging to the detachments of the 8th. and 12th. Regiments of Madras Native Infantry, stationed here, entertained the Hon'ble Samuel Garling Esquire, Resident Councillor, to a sumptious Dinner; and in the evening the ladies and Gentleman of the Settlement to a Ball. The entertainment was given in the stadt house, and, we hear, was on a scale commensurate with the spirit and liberality of the Officers of those corps. | *On dit.* that Major Low, whose promotion we gave in our last, leaves this for Madras on Saturday next by the Brig *William*, and we know that we but speak the sentiments of the greater part of the community of Malacca when we say he has their good feelings and good wishes.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 25th MAY 1839.

Yesterday being Queen's Birth Day, the Troops were under Arms at an early hour, a *feu de joie* was fired, and at mid-day the customary salute was given from the Battery—Her Majesty has now entered her 21st year.

Since Wednesday Evening, which may be held to have fairly ushered in the Monsoon, we have had almost continued rains, more or less heavy at intervals, with occasional high winds, that set up the sea, so that on Thursday in particular, it was scarcely safe to go off to the shipping. The arrival of the Monsoon, so much earlier than usual, has taken by surprise, all those located in tents and temporary bungalows, as well as the owners of the Cotton at the different bunders, and now there is a general break up and such a rush to get every thing safely housed and particularly the Cotton, that what with Coolies, and Hackeries, and the crowds of people busy about this work, the streets in the Fort have become nearly impassible. Within the last 3 days the thermometer has gone down 10 degrees, from 90 to 80, at which latter figure it stood nearly all yesterday, yielding a freshness that contrasted delightfully with the fierce heat of sometime back.

We understand that the programme for the reception of Sir James Carnac has already been settled and that it promises to be a very imposing spectacle; all however will depend upon the day being propitious—The whole Military in the Island will be in attendance on his landing, and the public will have intimation of the *Coutts* arrival by three guns fired from the Saluting battery, which is the signal agreed upon.

Since the publication of our Extra on Thursday, we have received from a friend the following additional document, purporting to be a proclamation by Lin the Opium commissioner, to the Foreigners in Canton, and which, though prior in date to many of those already published, yet forms a link in the chain and is exceedingly interesting, as developing the views of that extraordinary personage. If anything were wanting to shew that there is a determination utterly to extinguish the trade in opium, root and branch, it is an expression in this document, to the following effect, "If the stream of Opium cannot be cut off, I cannot return from this, I am sworn to have the same beginning and end (Anglice to stand or fall) by the Opium question." The document is besides important as conveying a hint that the Chinese government contemplated, at that time, making some compensation for whatever should be delivered up in obedience to the Commissioner's requisition. A Meeting of the principal foreign and Chinese Merchants took place on the 19th March to consider the terms of the Proclamation, when a question was put as to the probable amount of the proposed compensation, to which the Hong Merchants replied by referring to the present low price of the Article, saying that they supposed a portion thereof would satisfy the Holders, and that they did not know whether payment would be made before delivery or after—All this however preceded Capt. Elliot's arrival in Canton, whose measures, so fully detailed in our Extra, appear at once to have been acquiesced in by the Merchants, and to have put an end to all farther deliberations on the point of compensation—The motives that induced Capt. E. to take that course, remain yet to be explained.

Proclamation to Foreigners from the Imperial Commissioner, H. E. Lin.

Lin, a high officer of the Chinese empire, now specially appointed an imperial envoy, a president of the board of war, and viceroy of Hoo Kwang, hereby proclaims to the foreigners of every nation, that they may thoroughly know and understand.

Whereas ye, the said foreigners, coming to Canton to trade, have usually reaped immense profits: therefore it is that your ships which in former years amounted annually to no more than several tens, now exceed a hundred and several tens, which arrive here every year. Your import goods, no matter what they be, with us find a consumption; and respecting the cargo which you may wish to purchase in return, there is nothing in which you may not adventure. I would like to ask you if in the wide earth under heaven you can find such another profit-yielding market as this is? Our great Chinese emperor views all mankind with equal benevolence, and therefore it is that he has thus graciously permitted you to trade, and become, as it were, steeped to the lips in gain. If this port of Canton, however, were to be shut against you, how could you scheme to reap profit more? Moreover, our tea and rhubarb are articles which ye foreigners from afar cannot preserve your lives without; yet year by year we allow you to export both beyond seas, without the slightest feeling of grudge on our part: never was imperial goodness greater than this!

Now if ye foreigners had a proper sense of gratitude for this extraordinary goodness, ye would hold the laws in dread; and while ye sought to profit yourselves, ye would abstain from injuring other men. But how happens it on the contrary that ye take your uneatable opium and bring it to our central land, choosing people out of their substance and involving their very lives in destruction? I find that by means of this noxious article, you have been fraudulently imposing upon the Chinese people now upwards of several tens of years, during which time the unjust wealth ye have reaped exceeds all calculation; this is a circumstance sufficient to rouse the general indignation of mankind, and which the laws of heaven can with difficulty scarce pardon

Formerly the prohibitions of our empire might still be considered indulgent, and therefore it was that from all our ports the sycee leaked out as the opium rushed in: now, however, the great emperor, on hearing of it, actually quivers with indignation, and before he will stay his hand the evil must be completely and entirely done away with

Respecting our own subjects, he who opens an opium shop, or who sells opium, is immediately put to death; and it is also in agitation whether or not to the mere smoker may not be accorded the extreme penalty of the law; and ye foreigners who come to our central land to reside ought in reason to submit to our statutes, as do the natives of China themselves.

Now I, the said imperial envoy reside in Fokien on the borders of the sea, and thoroughly understand all the arts & ingenious devices of you foreigners in all their bearing; so it is that I have to thank the great emperor for thus specially appointing me as an officer who has frequently distinguished himself in active & vigorous actions, to be a special commissioner [illegible] to order these distant districts, and for taking measures with irresponsible authority to prevent to further influx of opium. Were I to go back and sit in judgement on your re-iterated crimes as relates to the selling of opium.—then indeed to spare you would be impossible; but, remembering that ye foreigners from afar, and that hitherto ye may not have known that our laws are so severe, I now clearly expound the statute to you, not bearing to slay you without previous instructive warning.

I find that ye have now anchored at Lintin and other places, many store-ships, in which are several tens of thousands of chests of opium. Your intention is to dispose of them clandestinely, but ye remember not how strict we are in in making captures at this port; how, then, will ye find people who will convey it for you any more?—And seizures being made with equal severity throughout every province of the empire, what other place have ye where ye dare to sell it off? *This* time opium is indeed prohibited and cannot circulate; every man knows that it is a deadly poison: why then should ye heap it up in your foreign store-ships, and keep them there long anchored on the great sea; not only thereby wasting much money by their heavy expenses, but exposing them to the chance of storms, of fire, and other accidents which no man can foresee?

I therefore uniting all these circumstances now issue this my edict, and when it reaches the said foreigners let them immediately and with due respect in conformity thereto, take all the opium in in these said storeships, and deliver it up to the officers of government; and allow the hongmerchants to examine clearly, which man by name gives up so many chests; the total weight, so many catties and let (the hongmerchants) make out a distinct list to that effect, and hand it up to the officers to be checked; that these officers may openly take possession of the whole, and have it burned and destroyed so as to cut off it's power of doing mischief; a single atom must not be hidden or concealed; and at one and the same time let a duly prepared bond be drawn up, written in the Chinese and Foreign character, stating clearly that the ships afterwards to arrive here shall never to all eternity dare to bring any opium; should any ship after this bring it, then her whole chargo on board is to be confiscated and her people put to death; and that they will willingly undergo it as the penalty of their crime: all this to be stated clearly in the said bond.

I have heard it said, that in the ordinary transactions of life ye, the said foreigners, attach a great deal of importance to the word "good faith." If, then, you will readily do as I am commanding you: i. e. take that opium which has already come and deliver every atom of it up to the officers of government, and in relation to that opium not yet arrived, prevent it from ever coming here, and this will show that you really can feel contrition for your crime, and fear the laws of the land: this, then, may spare your previous iniquities being raked up and brought against you. I, the imperial commissioner, will then forthwith consult with the governor and fooyuen that we may conjointly memorialize the great emperor, that he may grant you extraordinary indulgence, and that he not only forgive you your previous sins, but that he may also bestow upon you some proof of his favour so as to testify his approbation of your contrition and repentance; after this your trade may go on the same as ever. Thus not losing by being good foreigners, and by means of an honorable traffic attaining to riches and honors: can any thingbe more respectable than this?-But if, on the other hand, you obstinately adhere to your folly, and will not awake, if you think to borrow excuses to carry on your smuggling, or if you use the name of some sailor or other to bring it, and say that it does not concern you, or if you craftily say that you are going to take it to another country, or throw it into the sea, or if you wish to seize an opportunity for going to another province to sell it; or if you hope to stifle enquiry by giving up to the mandarins one or two chests out of ten, then all such procedures show that you have in your hearts a desire to oppose the laws, and to remain firmly wedded to your wickedness, without prospect of change; then I say that altho' it is the maxim of our Chinese empire to treat with great kindness and tenderness the men from afar, yet can we not suffer them to treat us with scorn and contempt; but shall immediately in conformity with the new statute punish them with the utmost severity, as we do our own people.

Upon this occasion I, the imperial commissioner, being at Peking, in my own person received the emperor's commands; the law when once uttered must be put in force! moreover having brought with me these orders and this great irresponsible authority for prevention, they must be executed to the benefit of public business, and may not be compared with that careless examination and mode of acting that belong to ordinary matters. If the stream of opium cannot be cut off. I cannot return from this, I am sworn to have the same begining and end (anglice to stand or fall) by the opium question. There is no such thing as suspending my labors in the middle. Moreover, I find that the indignation of the people of the inner land is almost to a man roused against you; and if ye foreigners will not reform and repent of your crimes, to be your sole object then it is not only with the majesty of our troops and the abundance of our forces by land and water that we may sweep you off, but we have merely to call upon the common people of the land to rise, and these would be more than sufficient utterly to annihilate you. Further, we should, as a temporary expedient, close the ships holds and as a final one shut up the port; and what difficulty would there be in cutting off your commerce for ever; Our Chinese empire covers many tens of thousands of miles in extent every sort of produce is there heaped up and running over, we have no occasion to borrow any thing from you foreigners; but I fear that were we to stop the intercourse, the plans for the doing business (and obtaining profit) of every one of your countries would at that moment come to an end! Ye foreign traders, who have come from distant countries, how is it that you have not yet found out the difference between the pains of toil and the sweets of ease? the great distance betwixt the power of the few and the power of the many?

In reference to those vagabond foreigners who reside in the foreign hongs and are in the habit of selling opium, I already know their names full well, and those good foreigners who do not deal in opium, I am no less acquainted with them also. Those who can point out the vagabond foreigners and compel them to deliver up their opium, those who first step forward and give the bond before spoken of, these are the good foreigners, and I, the imperial enjoy, will speedily bestow upon them some distinguishing mark of my approbation. Woe and happiness, disgrace of honor, are in your hands! It is ye yourselves who select for yourselves.

I have now ordered the hongmerchants to go to your factories and explain the matter to you; and I have limited 3 days within which they must let me have a reply, and at the same time produce the duly-prepared bond afore mentioned.

Wait till I have consulted the viceroy and fooyuen, when we shall clearly proclaim the time within which the opium must be delivered up.

Do not indulge in idle delay and expectation which will only lead to a vain repentance. A special edict.—Taoukwang, 19th year, 2nd moon, 4th day.—18th March, 1839.

Among our Calcutta Extracts will be found a portion of the Report of a late Meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Bengal, embodying some very interesting documents recently received from England on the subject of the quality of the Assam Tea, some samples of which we noticed as having been sold at high prices in London, and holding out cheering prospects for the future success, at no distant period, of this, to India, new and important branch of native trade—The subject is exciting an unusually lively interest both here and in England and, according to present appearances, bids fair to be productive of something more than mere talk, which is too commonly the beginning and the end of all such Indian Schemes, at least in England—A certain impulse will be given to it by the present untoward aspect of affairs in China, a country upon which we have hitherto depended entirely for this Article, and our trade with which appears to be held by a much frailer tenure than was generally supposed, making it a matter of policy on the part of our Government to countenance and lend their support to any measure, the effect of which may be to make us independent of that connection at a future day.—

There is another pleasant feature in the Report alluded to, and that is the presents made to the Society by the two Gentlemen of Bourbon, whose names are so honorably mentioned, not so much for the value of these presents, valuable though they are, as for the spirit that prompted these gentlemen to place themselves in relation with the Society, in matters tending to the improvement of this Country, a spirit which we are happy to see the Society properly appreciates and has handsomely acknowledged.

We have heard that Government is in possession of a Despatch from the Governor General confirming the Report of Runjeet Sing's death—How far this may, or may not, be the case we have had no opportunity of ascertaining, but all accounts in representing his recovery as hopeless.

We willingly make room for the following letter just received from a correspondent at Poonah, in the hope that the attention of the Government will be attracted by it and that some steps will be taken to remedy the abuses of which our correspondent complains—It is far from creditable that, on the most frequented road within the Presidency, matters should be, at this time of day, in the deplorable state described—We would also take this opportunity of noticing another matter, nearer our own Doors, of which we have heard Strangers very frequently complain, namely the excessive charges of the Public Palanqueen Bearers, who appear to be under no regulations of any sort, or if such exist, of very bad ones—To admit of a charge of one rupee and a quarter for short distances, as from the Bunder to the Hotel, or from one place to another in the Fort, not occupying half an hour, is something so very extravagant and out of all reason in a Country, where the means of life are so cheap, that it is no wonder at all strangers are dissatisfied, recollecting that in London one may have a Hackney or a Cab, for twenty times the distance, for a shilling and an Omnibus from Kensington to the Bank for sixpence. It is no satisfaction to say that, once having taken the Palanqueen, one may have it for the whole day, at the same money; it is only wanted for the particular job, and that done, the men are set free to find another, which is the invariable rule in all countries with regard to such public conveyances, and perfectly fair towards both parties. We should like to see the payment regulated by time or distance, as we believe is the case both at Madras and Calcutta, and then the public would have some protection against the extravagant charges at present so much complanied of.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

My dear Mr. Editor.—The following remarks are written with a view of making the proper authorities aware of the actual state of the Taverns on the road between this and Panwell and the reception the Traveller meets with, and not from any unworthy or improper motives.

By giving insertion to the same, in your excellent and widely circulated Paper, I am in hopes it may be the means of conferring a great public benefit.

I solemnly declare that the most shameful imposition is practised upon the traveller at all the Bungalows between Poonah and Panwell, which road I have been to and fro. The articles furnished are of the very worst description; the cooking infamous; the servants who attend appear only half clothed and are positively offensive in their persons. I have been charged for meals, not one particle of which I could bring myself to touch, as high a price as I should have been called upon to pay for a sumptuous dinner in a first rate hotel in London and considerably more than is ever charged I believe at that splendid and well regulated establishment, the Club House at Madras.

At most of the Taverns there is no stabling i. e. built by Government and the consequence is, the Tavern keepers have built sheds, for which they charge a quarter of a rupee a day.

These things are I think much better managed by the Madras Government. At all the Bungalows on the Madras side of India that I have frequented, there was no charge whatever made. They are for the most part Bomb proof buildings, with fine large open compounds and Gardens and placed in charge of some old Pensioned Seapoy, to whom a trifle is generally given. Good substantial out houses and stabling invariably attached. No attempt is made at keeping up Taverns, or encouragement given to idle and debauched persons, to rob and harass the Traveller on his weary way.

For the sake of future "voyageurs" I trust what I have above stated may have the desired effect, of ameliorating the system of Tavern-keeping now sanctioned by the Bombay Government, and that it may meet the eye of some public spirited and sympathizing individual in power, who has the will to do and the courage to act.

Then the Traveller would be more comfortable and the Bombay Government much more respected.

Dan.

Poonah, 20th May, 1839.

In the violent thunder storm of Wednesday Evening, the Ships *Earl of Clare* and *Boyne* were struck by the lightning and damaged to some extent, though not very material. It was reported that three lives had been lost, but this turns out to be incorrect; the *Clare* however lost one of her Mates that evening, who was drowned while bathing, which probably may have led to the Report. We understand there is much sickness among the Shipping in Harbour, hardly one of the larger class of vessels having escaped with less than two and sometimes three deaths on board, ascribed by some to Cholera, by others to the sudden change of climate, produced by the rains, having brought on a general bad state of health among the Seamen, which has proved fatal in many cases, without any of the symptoms of Cholera appearing.

Some six weeks or two months ago it was announced in the Agra or Delhi Paper, that an officer of one of the Queen's Regiments had disappeared from Neemuch, under peculiar circumstances. On Saturday last the same person was recognised here, and it may possibly be some satisfaction, to those interested in him, to know that he is now under close arrest in Fort George.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

The Earl of Clarendon, it is understood, will lead Lady Katherine Barham to the hymeneal alter in the course of June.—Herald.

Miss Davys, whose resignation of her appointment in the Royal Household had been erroneously announced, fills the same office in the Royal estatablishment as was discharged by Miss Wilson, in the Household of Queen Adelaide—namely, resident Maid of Honour, to be always in attendance at the Palace.—Courier.

The son of the Duke of Rovigo fought a duel on Thursday, with swords, in the forest of St. Germain, and received so severe a wound in the breast, by which part of the lungs was pierced, that it has not been possible to bring him to Paris. The Marquis of St. Pierre was the antagonist, and the quarrel was about a French Actress.—*Ibid.*

It has been stated that Mr. J. Tracy only claims the Viscounty of Tracy, and not the estates. This is contradicted; that gentleman being secure of the title, to the attainment of which no opposition would be offered, but which he regards as of little value without the estates, to which he also lays claim as heir in tail of the late Viscount.—*Worcester Journal.*

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The claim of Captain Barclay Allardice, of Ury, to the Airth Peerage, comes before the House of Lords next month; and no doubt exists of his being able to establish his right to that ancient tittle.—*Aberdeen Journal.*

"Count Alexis Strogonoff, who was one of the Attaches to the Count Strogonoff, Ambassador Extraordinary from the Emperor of Russia at the Coronation, has been appointed Premier Secretaire to the Russian Embassy at the Court of St. James's, in the place of Lieven, who has resigned on coming to the family titles and estates. Prince Lieven will take his departure for St. Petersburg early in the ensuing month.---(Herald)

"General William Burnett, we are sorry to hear, died at his seat at Banchory Lodge, Kincardineshire, on 26th February, in his 78th year. Gen. Burnett was many years in the 14th Foot, both in home and foreign service, and long commanded that corps, and was universally respected both as a military man and in private life. He was one of the Aides-de-Camp of King George III.---(Glasgow Herald.)

"A very lamentable circumstance has occurred in the family of a gentleman holding a high official situation in Dublin city. His daughter, a lovely, girl, has eloped with her father's groom! She was in the habit of taking equestrian exercise, which brought her into daily communication with the servant.---(Post.)

Mr. Cobden is spoken of as a likely candidate for Preston, should there be a vacancy.—*Spectator.*

On Wednesday afternoon, at a public dinner at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, a superb piece of plate was presented to Sir Edward Codrington. It was a large and massive salver, highly embellished with appropriate naval emblematical devices, and in the centre was the following inscription:—"Presented, on the 27th of Feb., 1839, to Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., G. C. of St. Louis and of the Legion of Honour of France, G. C. of the Redeemer of Greece, Knight of the Second Class of St. George of Russia, and M.P. for the borough of Devonport (by a limited subscription), from 500 naval officers, as a mark of their esteem, respect, and regard, and in testimony of the deep and grateful sense they entertain, not only of his unwearied, independent, and able advocacy of the rights and privileges of their profession in the Commons' House of Parliament, but also for his generous support and defence of the forlorn and friendless officer, the distressed widow, and the destitute or phan, whether suffering under injustice and oppression or sustaining injury and wrong."

The Dowager Countess of Sefton has presented Mr. Moore, the medical attendant on the late earl, with the munificent sum of fifteen hundred pounds, in addition to his bill, and a salary of five hundred pounds a year ....Gentlemen from the Tax Office are going round to all the provincial towns for the purpose of charging all the houses having eight windows and more, which have not yet been assessed to the window duty, to the taxes due in consequence thereof.....The late Archbishop of Cashel has left his estates in Gloucestershire to his grandson. His grace enjoyed such good health that he never consulted a physician; but the day previous to his death, to gratify his daughter, he sent for Dr. Graves....The Right Hon. Edward Ellice has sold the Seignory of Beauharnois, on which his son was recently taken prisoner by the Sympathisers and Patriots. Mr. Ellice is to have 150,000l. for it from the North American Colonial Association of Ireland.... Bolam has conveyed, through his solicitor, an intimation that it is not his intention to apply for the removal of his trial. The case,, therefore, will come before a Newcastle jury....The *Sherborne Mercury*, in describing a ball which took place last week in Dorestshire, says---"Dancing was kept up with great spirit until Sol doffed his nightcap and squinted through the sky!"....The Wandering Piper expired on Monday se'nnight in one of the Dublin hospitals for distressed individuals. His name has been kept a secret from all but his spritual guide....Lord Camden accomplished his 80th year on the 11th ult. This venerable nobleman paid, during the last year, out of the profits of his patent office, 21,604l. 14s. 10d., for the use of the public. This sum added to former contributions, now amounts to 325,163l. 19s. 2d....The average lowest temperature of the month of January, 1838, was 27,1, and of the same month this year 34.7, making a difference of about 8 degrees. The proportion for the month of February in the by-gon year, and the present up to this date, is nearly the samee.---*Atlas.*

A project has been started in the City for a "Country Bankers Agency," which, on account of its great novelty of plan, in proposing to dispense with the aid of the bankers altogether, is occupying a considerable share of attention. The leading features are, that an establishment is to be formed in London solely for transacting the business of country bankers; that each bank shall deposit a certain sum, moderate in amount, as its own separate protective capital; that in order to insure the perfect safety of the fund thus created, the directors will be restricted from employing any part of it except in Government securities, or those of the first class, contenting themselves with the most moderate return; and that they will account to each country bank for the profit of the investment. The advantages proposed are, that the business of country banks in London will be conducted with much less expense and attended with no risk; that, being relieved from keeping so large a capital as heretofore in the Metropolis, they will be protected against runs, and employ their capital more profitably, the rate of interest being generally higher in the country than in London; and that they will share with the general agency the profit of all transactions undertaken for them. These are the particular advantages aimed at; but the parties anticipate some public benefit from their plan of operation, in preventing the accumulation of so much spare capital in London as is done by the deposit funds of the country bankers, and in thus preventing speculation as well as those abrupt changes in the circulation which are the consequences of it.—*Times.*

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

Theatres in Westminister.

At eleven o'clock on Thursday night, and after Lord Sandon had withdrawn a motion respecting France and Mexico, on account of the lateness of the hour.

Mr. Thomas Duncombe rose to move a resolution—

"That it is the opinion of this House, that during Lent, no greater restriction should be placed upon theatrical entertainments, within the City of Westminister, than are placed upon the like amusements at the same period, in every other part of the Metropolis."

Mr. Duncombe said, although Lord Sandon had thought proper to waive his motion respecting the blockade of the port of Mexico, he did not feel justified in waiving his motion respecting the blockade of Westminister by the Lord Chamberlain. In opposition to his motion on the same subject, the other day, Lord John Russell had not condescended to offer a single reason. Therefore, if any apology was necessary for bringing forward the subject again, he should leave Lord John to make that apology. The grievance he wished to remove was fully set forth in the petition he had presented a few nights before.

That petition stated, that while every other part of the Metropolis on the Wednesdays and Fridays of Lent—while all the Theatres on the North side of Oxford Street and on the other side of the River were open—while parties, and balls, and concerts were going on—while levees were held—while her Majesty received her loyal subjects that chose to appear at her levees—the loyal inhabitants of Westminister alone were prohibited from enjoying rational entertainments in the evening. But not only did this fall upon the inhabitants of Westminister, it fell also on the unhappy individuals the players and operatives of the Theatres. These persons stated, that one-third of their income was stopped in consequence of the prohibition of the Lord Chamberlain. An honourable and learned gentleman, the Member for Liverpool (Mr. Cresswell), stated on a former evening that those individuals made their engegements with a full knowledge of this fact. That was not what those individuals companied of. They did not complain that they were prevented by these prohibitions from making efficient engagements as they were only paid salary for those nights on which they performed. If these prohibitions were withdrawn, and they were placed on the same footing as the other parts of the Metropolis, they would be paid for six nights' performance instead of four. It was clear, therefore, that one-third of their income was stopped by these absurd and unjust prohibitions. He would ask the right honourable gentlemen on the Treasury bench—the great performers in the political drama of the day—how they would like to have one-third of their weekly salary stopped? (*Great laughter.*) How would they like to have it stopped merely because there was no House? (*Continued laughter.*) He did not think that Mr. Rice of Downing Street would, in that case, approve of the system any more than Mr. Rice of the Adelphi. (*Great laughter.*) Was it absurd or unreasonable that the people of Westminister should complain that they were not on the same footing with their neighbours of the Metropolis? Let those who thought there should be no entertainments that they should be constantly doing penance, that they should be continually devout and pious, that they should never think of eating or drinking, or listening to music, let them look at the *Morning Post* of that day. When he looked at the *Morning Post*, he found that there was on Wednesday evening, being Lent, a great meeting at the Freemason's Tavern, or what was called the Drury Lane Theatrical Fund Dinner. Everybody knew what that dinner was, and that they were enlivened by singing and music. An illustrious individual, the Duke of Cambridge, presided; it is said there was a large party on the occasion, and it went off with the usual conviviality. In the course of the evening of this Wednesday in Lent, he found that various songs were sung. One of the songs sung was "Rory O'More;" and Mr. Rice—he could not say whether it was the Chancellor of of the Exchequer or not—but the paper stated that Mr. Rice sung the "real Jim Crow." (*Great laughter.*) He also sang "Sich a getting up stairs. (*Continued laughter.*) He was encored, and sang "Jim Crow" with some new verses, which the newspaper said they had obtained, but for which they had no space; and the account went on to state that Mr. Rice was very warmly received, and after the departure of the Duke of Cambridge was voted into the chair, to sustain the conviviality of "the after-evening." What said the Lord Chamberlain to this? Let them look a little further, and see what was going on at the Palace. There he found that her Majesty entertained a large party to dinner yesterday evening—the Royal dinner-party, as it was called; and he found that the band of of the Life Guards entertained the party with music. Amongst the distinguished individuals attending this dinner, and partaking of the musical entertainments, the first name on the list was that of the Marquis of Conyngham, the *arbiter elegantiarum* and *custos morum* of the city of Westminister. (*Laughter.*) It was far from him to say that the Lord Chamberlain did not suggest to her Majesty, when the band of the Life Guards was playing—no doubt he did suggest, that they were doing exactly what in his office he had thought proper to prohibit being done in Westminister. But he should like to see what was going on in high society; and he would take the account from the *Morning Post*, the organ of that society. He found it there announced that "the Marquis of Lansdowne, had a grand dinner-party." He could not understand that her Majesty's Ministers would really after this oppose the motion which he intended to propose to the House. But he would go further, and he wanted to see how the Church was occupied. He found that yesterday the Bishop of Llandaff gave an elegant dinner—(*Great laughter.*)—more wine than words—gave an elegant dinner, at the Deanery of St. Paul's to a large circle of gentlemen connected with his lordship's diocese. When the people of Westminister saw these things in the newspapers, and saw the way in which the great people occupied themselves, he wanted to know whether they had not great reason to complain that they were not able to enjoy in their city those rational amusements which other people enjoyed? They did not grudge her Majesty the use of the band of the Life Guards, whom they contributed to pay; but they asked to be allowed to listen to similar entertainments from their own boxes in Drury Lane or Covent Garden Theatres.

He understood that his motion was to be opposed by Ministers, but on what ground he could not tell---

There was no law, at least no general law, but merely the caprice of the Lord Chamberlain. It might be said that there was an old custom or usage to prohibit these entertainments within the city of Westminster; but the only law upon the subject was the act of George the Second, which required that all plays should be submitted to the examination and approval of the Lord Chamberlain. How, then, had the Lord Chamberlain assumed this power? It was done under the general words of the clauses of the act which gave him the power to prohibit any performances, even though they were licensed by the Censor. The Lord Chamberlain, therefore, thinks proper to prohibit performances on Wednesdays and Fridays in Lent; but the simple question was, whether he was right in so thinking, and in so exercising that discretion he possessed. If he was right, let the exercise be uniform throughout the whole town. He would now come to the only other plea that could be used against this motion, namely, with regard to its being an old custom. How many old customs, admitting this to be one, long established, had been day after day abandoned. If they went back merely to the customs of Lent, they might revive many full as old, as plausible, and as respectable as this. For instance, there was a Lenten custom recorded as having existed a short time previous to the reign of George the Second, the time when the bill was passed under which entertainments were prohibited in Westminster. At that time there existed an officer denominated the King's Cock-crower. It was the duty of this officer during Lent to perambulate the precincts of the palace, crowing the hour of the night. The Prince of Wales, afterwards George the Second, being at supper, this officer entered the room, and began crowing the hour; but the Prince, not being aware of the custom, or not understanding the language of the Cock-crower, and thinking it was a personal insult, seized the Cock-crower, and rudely deprived him of the faculty of ever crowing again. (*Laughter.*) The result was that this absurd custom was put an end to. If old customs were to be kept up, he did not see why the Lord Chamberlain should not revive the office of King's cock-crower. He thought he had said enough to show that here was a grievance that ought to be put an end to; and that he had shown, that without any new act of Parliament, Ministers had it in their power to put an end to it.

Mr. Hume seconded the motion.

Lord John Russell said that though this question might be made as amusing as any other, he did not think that a question which affected the established religion of the country---(*Loud cries of "Oh oh!"*)---was fit to be discussed as a matter of entertainment. (*Renewed cries of "Oh oh!"*)

He found that that observation did not meet with the approbation of some gentlemen, whose views he supposed coincided with those of the honourable Member for Finsbury. All he could say was, that since the last discussion he had taken the opportunity of consulting the Bishop of London upon the subject---(*Loud laughter*)--- in the presence of another distinguished prelate; and that the Bishop of London stated, that he considered that, out of respect to the established religion of the country, these theatrical performances should not be allowed in the city of Westminster on Wednesday and Fridays in Lent---(*Oh oh!*")---and that it would be considered a want of respect to the established church and established religion, if Government should advise her Majesty to change the custom which had hitherto been observed in this matter. *Renewed cries of "Oh!"*) For his own part he must say that upon a subject of this kind he thought it behoved the advisers of her Majesty---placed in the situation which she was with regard to the Church---rather to refer to what was the opinion of the heads of the Church, and to what had been the custom from time immemorial, than to go over the river to Surry, or across Oxford Street to Marylebone, and finding the theatres open in those places, to declare that they should also be open in Westminster. ("*Oh!*")

With respect to the law of the question, proprietors of theatres in Marylebone and Surry might be sued for penalties for keeping them open; and he regretted the law was not enforced. The argument derived from the fact that dinners were given on Wednesdays and Fridays in Lent would, if good for any thing, justify theatrical amusements on Sundays, for dinners were also given on Sundays. He begged also to remind the House, that though they might agree to Mr. Duncombe's resolution, the Lords might pass a counter-resolution, and thus place the Lord Chamberlain in an awkward position.

Lord Teignmouth would trouble the House with but one or two observations, after Lord John Russell's very able and satisfactory speech—(*Roars of laughter.*

He would only ask the honourable Member for Finsbury one question—whether he would put a dinner, given by the Bishop in fulfilment of that mandate which ordered that he should exercise the rights of hospitality—(*Roar of laughter*)—honourable gentlemen might laugh, but he would repeat the question—whether the honourable Member would put such a duty on the part of a Bishop in comparison with theatrical entertainments, which, though they might be made, under proper conduct, to contribute to the morality of the country, were unfortunately inseparably connected with evils which it was impossible sufficiently to condemn. However excellent the character of the performances—however pure the nature of the entertainment—it was but too well known that the theatres were thronged not alone with respectable people, but of prostitutes and persons of the worst and vilest description ("*Oh, oh, oh!*" *and* "*Hear, hear, hear!*")

Mr. Leader would not impute hypocrisy to Lord John Russell, but it looked very like hypocrisy to talk of the established religion being injured by opening theatres on Wednesday and Fridays, when it was known how those evenings were spent by persons in the higher walks of life.

Lord Duncannon earnestly supported the motion. He would not have one law for the poor and another for the rich, or attempt to make people religious by oppressive legislation.

Sir James Graham complimented Lord John Russell on his bold and fearless performance of his duty. He certainly felt bound to support the noble lord, pressed as he was, with his vote.

Mr. Ward begged to ask Sir James Graham, whether he was not going to preside at a great public dinner on a Friday in Lent?

Sir James Graham.—"It is a dinner connected with a charity."

Mr. Ward—"A charity dinner!" Why, it was a dinner where there would be as much drinking eating, and hilarity, and of as convivial a character, as ever took place at any public dinner. That was the manner in which this great moralist was to observe the sacredness of a Friday in Lent. It would, he thought, be allowed, that those who should go on that day to the theatres in the city of Westminister would enjoy quite as rational, quite as civilized and quite as moral an entertainment as the right honourable baronet at his charity dinner. It was useless to disguise from themselves, that from all these concurring causes, however the subject might be met in that House, they should stand convicted before the public of what a noble lord opposite had most properly called gross hypocrisy (*Cheers.*) There was not one law in this country for for Bishops and another for the People; and although Lord Teignmouth seemed to think there was a difference between the dinners of Bishops and other men given on Wednesdays and Fridays in Lent—(*Loud cheering.*)—yet he could assure the noble lord there was not one law for a Bishop and another for a Member of that House, there was not one law for the Queen and another for her subjects, upon a question of morality.

Mr. Warburton said that Ministers set themselves up against public opinion, and they would, he doubted not, be defeated.

Mr. Spring Rice said, it was very easy that public opinion coincided with one's own, and to set oneself up as the oracle of public opinion. He objected to the interference of the House in this matter in any way except by regular legislation.

Mr. D'Israeli spoke in support of the motion. He argued, that if Lent were to be observed religiously, it should be observed for the entire forty days, with such "mysteries" and "moralities" as were acted by monks.

Mr. Duncombe replied in the same humorous strain as in his opening speech; and expressed his earnest hope that by the vote of that night, cant and hypocrisy would meet with a signal defeat.

The House divided—

For the motion.....	92
Against it.....	72
Majority.....	20

The numbers were announced amidst loud cheers; and the House rose at a quarter to one.—*Spectator, March* 2.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—March 14.

After some notices of motion had been given, and other preliminary business gone through,

Sir J. Hobhouse rose to lay before the house certain treaties connected with India, which he considered necessary for the illustration of the affairs of India, which had been alluded to in the Queen's Speech, and said that he would take this opportunity of correcting a mis-statement which had been made in the other house of parliament by an illustrious duke (Wellington), as to the deficiency of the military force in India (hear). He had great satisfaction in informing the house that instead of the military force in India being lower, it was in fact higher than it had been for some preceding years, and there had been a considerable augmentation. No less than 24,000 native troops, and 3,000 Europeans, besides which there were facilities for conveying forces from the Mauritius and from Ceylon (as we understood). He had transmitted to Lord Auckland in November a decided declaration that should any augmentation of the European forces be required, the Home Authorities would be willing to grant it.

Mr. Hume asked if the right hon. gentleman could give any information as to the distribution of the Deccan and Burmese prize money.

Sir J. Hobhouse said, neither the commissioners for the affairs of India, nor the board of directors, had any thing to do with the Deccan prize money, which he believed had been all distributed except a sum which, whether it was £7,000 or about double that sum, had not clearly been determined. With regard to the Burmese prize money, one moiety of which was for the East India Company, and the other for the captors, the Company had given up their moiety to the captors, and orders had been sent out to India in 1831, for distributing the prize money, which, not having been attended to, the order was repeated. In 1835, the Bengal Government reported that they had given up the money to the parties interested in it in India, and they promised to send a further report. He would only further add, that even when the parties came to receive their shares, they would find they would amount to much less than they expected.

Sir J. Graham, in connection with the treaty entered into with the Shah of Persia, wished for papers explanatory of the military occupation of an Island in the Persian Gulf.

Sir J. Hobhouse would have no objection to lay such extracts as would not be detrimental to the service on the table of the house at present, and when the affair was over he would be most happy to produce them all.

FRANCE.

Count Molé has acted like a man of sense and spirit, by resigning office as soon as he saw that the result of the elections was decidedly against him. Had he met the French Chambers, as Prince Polignac had the weakness to do, nearly in similar circumstances, the safety of Louis Philippe and the peace of France would have been endangered. We do not say that another revolution could have taken place, but the public mind would have been violently agitated, and an opportunity afforded for intrigues and conspiracies, which the multitude in France are ever ready to engage in. Count Molé has entitled himself to the gratitude of his country and the respect of Europe. He is triumphant in defeat. The question now is, what is the King of the French to do in the present difficult circumstances? The late Ministerialist party, if it holds together, outnumbers by a large majority any section of the various parties who coalesced to form an opposition. Will the many fractions of the latter motley group unite to support the particular atom which may be swelled into the important office of Prime Minister---and will those to whom nothing is allotted in the scramble look calmly on, and see place and power distributed to a favoured few? Assuredly they will not, and one of the consequences of the quarrels of party will possibly be the recall of that man to power, whose honesty is unimpeachable, and who has talent as well as patriotism to recommend him. Extremes touch, but they never consolidate; and it is in vain to expect that a permanent ministry can be formed out of the discordant and violent partisans that have united to overthrow Count Molé. Louis Phillippe seems well aware of his position, and we have no doubt will steer his course with consummate tact. He will still be prime minister whoever may compose the cabinet. Office, and the gains of office, being the only object of any of the parties who have coalesced, can the world doubt but that they will accommodate themselves to the interest and pleasure of Louis Philippe?. They will amuse the people with fine words and specious promises. They will profess that a new system is about to begin, and that a wide-spreading reform shall be felt in every department. They will engage to again occupy Ancona, to resist the dismemberment of Belgium---to march an army into Spain; but they will not do any of these things---they will fall by easy degrees into the wise system adopted by their predecessor, and strive to retain place by following up his views. No doubt, so much will be said as allows a harvest to be made in the Stock Exchange, and the French funds be depressed by demonstrations against the great powers, or the Spanish funds advanced by promises to assist Christina; but every thing will remain as it now is, and neither Ancona will be again seized on, nor the final settlement of the Belgian question impeded. Indeed, none but a madman could dream of an armed intervention in Spain. Suppose one hundred thousand men were marched into that country, and spread from Pampeluna to Cadiz, and from Barcelona to Badajoz---who is to feed them, and from whence are they to be supplied? Spain is utterly exhausted---half the soil is untilled---four years of civil war, and the predatory excursions of Carlists and Christinos, have made the country a desert, except the Basque provinces, which are in a state of comparative prosperity. Meat and wine, and the horses that are to convey it, must be brought from France. Would even M. Thiers, who by some wag acquainted with his gambols at the Bourse has been proposed as Minister of Finance, dare to come down to the Chambers and ask for the hundreds of millions of francs a Spanish intervention would require? Yes, he might do so, because in the mean time Spanish stock would advance 10 or 20 per cent., and his friends have reaped their harvest. But he would do so in the certainty that the proposition must be scouted. He could then afford to resign, and be a martyr to *his* principles. We are therefore assured that no intervention can take place, or absolute change be made in the foreign policy of France; and we are persuaded that, whoever may be minister, the pleasure of Louis Philippe will be still persued, and the spirit of Count Molé, though in person he be absent, pervade the cabinet.—*Herald March* 12.

"The King of the French having found one of his late Ministers possessed of sufficient courage to countersign the ordinance necessary for the purpose, has prorogued the Chambers to the 4th of next month; the interval is, of course, to be occupied in attempts to form a Ministry. Something must be done in the ensuing week. The Paris journals are filled with speculations upon the subject, which, as these journals reflect the various shades of public opinion, prove by their variety and contradictoriness how impossible it must be to construct any Cabinet generally popular. The delay of a week is brief; but we may hope that even a week will afford time for the public mind to subside into something like the calm that ought to attend the taking of a *bias* by which the safety of France and the tranquillity of the world must be seriously affected in one way or the other. If the democracy prevail over the King, France will have all the sufferings and reverses of the 25 years of the revolution—as if the revolution was condensed into two or three years, without one of its triumphs to relieve them—and perhaps this might be the best solution of the difficulty as regards the mere preservation of peace. But France would not suffer alone; the cause of constitutional liberty would suffer with her, and the very name of representative government would be expunged from the continent of Europe. Our own position in the struggle would be a painful one; as the ally of France we would compromise all our national interests, and prolong the miseries of war to no useful end; as the allies of her enemies, we should have to draw the sword against popular freedom; and neutrality would be impossible. It is the interest of the friends of liberty everywhere, and more eminently the interest of Great Britain, that Louis Philippe prevail in the struggle so unjustly and so forced upon him.—*Standard March* 26.

An antiquarian correspondent of the *Débats*, at Constantina, informs that journal that he has not seen in all Africa ruins of higher interest than those found at Djemilah, during the recent expedition of General Galbois's column to Setif; and adds:—"The most remarkable object at Djemilah is a magnificent triumphal arch in perfect preservation. The sculpture of the cornices, capitals, and friezes, which are of the Corinthian order, remind me of the finest works at Rome. The inscription, which remains entire, informs us that it was dedicated to Caracalla and Julia Domna, his mother, in the third century of the Christian era. A few paces from this are the remains of a temple with four pedestals, each supporting a statue, one of Severus and one of Venus, but the other two are unknown. Opposite to the triumphal arch is a circus still in good condition.—Sepulchral inscriptions abound here as in all parts; and every thing concurs in proving that Djemilah, the ancient Culculum Colonia, was an important Roman station, and in fact a capital city. —Near the ruins at Mons was found a fragment of sculpture representing Romans soldiers, wrought in a pure style. Not far from this were observed a number of tombs close to each other, four or five of which appear to have been pefectly uninjured. The upper stones alone have been removed, merely to admit of a search for the contents; the Arabs having been satisfied with opening without destroying them.—On arriving at Setif, our notice was first attracted by the ruins of a citadel, forming a rectangle—about 200 yards by 150 yards. We counted ten towers on the walls, placed at unequal distances, and in positions to flank each other. The stones with which this citadel was built were evidently taken from some more ancient structure, and we hence infer that it was not erected by the Romans. Among the ruins, we turned up several capitals of a rude and irregular order. There were in fact three generations of ruins. Some of the towers have been converted by the Beys into *silos*. Every opening in the sides are carefully closed up, and the corn is let down from an aperture in the roof, which, when the *silo* is full, is also closed up; and when the corn is wanted for consumption, a new opening is made at the bottom, by which it is taken out."

SPAIN AND MEXICO

We understand," says the *Memorial Bordelais*, that the Court of Madrid has addressed itself to the Cabinet of the Tuileries, and even, it is said, to that of St. James's, since the taking of St. Juan d'Ulloa, to raise the question of establishing a Spanish prince in the empire of Mexico, in order to form in the new world an enlightened monarchy, which may be connected by its alliances with European policy, and may offer solid guarantees to European commerce. The prince summoned to this high dignity would be supported by French and English arms, and would be accompanied by a Papal nuncio, in order to attract all the remaining strength of religious feelings. To England the recognition and regular payment of her Mexican bonds is offered, independently of a commercial preference common to France and the original mother-country."—The same journal considers it by no means improbable that a marriage will be proposed by the great Powers of Europe between the eldest son of Don Carlos and Queen Isabella. It hints that, on the side of the Queen Regent, both her Majesty and General Espartero are agreed to support by force of arms the decisions of the Powers to this effect; and that, on the side of Don Carlos, the Princess de Beira is not opposed to the union in question. "If we are not deceived," it adds, "the Cortes will be dissolved under the influence of the Count de Luchana. The press will be kept within certain limits during the continuance of the conferences, and Espartero, in concert with Van Halen and the Queen Regent, and by means of the forces at his disposal, will render an immense service, by insuring the tranquility of the country and consolidating the peace of Europe. If our information is exact, the name of Espartero will acquire an historical reputation beyond what has been foreseen, and he will become *de facto* Constable of Spain, proud of having performed a part the most noble in the deplorable crisis that has afflicted his country ever since the death of Ferdinand VII."

RUSSIA, TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The Emperor of Russa, as we learn from Saint Petersburgh, has ordered a professorship of Persian to be established at Kasan, and has directed that the study of this language is to be obligatory upon officers of certain branches of the military service.

A letter of the 16th ult. from Constantinople, which we find in the *Courrier Francais*, says that on the previous day the drogmans of the Porte had announced to the French, English, and Russian Ministers, that the Egyptian advanced posts in Syria and Caramania had been extended to the extreme limits of the Pacha's territory, and that one of his cavalry regiments had even passed it. The Russian legation had dispatched one of its officers to Odessa, and it was supposed with a requisition from the Sultan to the Emperor Nicholas, and it was believed that Lord Ponsonby and Admiral Roussin, when assured of the fact, would also forward dispatches to their governments. About 20 European officers or engineers, who had lately entered the Turkish service, had set out for Caramania. The Austrian legation had refused permission to two Austrian subjects to proceed to the same destination. The army of the Taurus mustered an effective force of nearly 60,000 men, but not entirely composed of regular troops, and Hafiz Pacha had assembled at least 12,000 well disciplined Spahis and Delis against the Kurds. The Porte was desirous of increasing the whole to 100,000 men, with 200 pieces of artillery, and upwards of 21,000 new recruits had been embarked from Roumelia, Bulgaria, and Macedonia. 3,000 or 4,000 old soldiers, and a certain number of artillery men, had also been detached from the garrisons of the castles. The naval squadron was also making preparatives for arming.—*Galignani's Messenger March*, 11.

According to a letter of the 20th ult. from Odessa, which we find in the *Courrier Français*, eleven ships of war had quitted the arsenals since the commencement of the year. Five others were already at sea, and notwithstanding the badness of the season, orders had been given at Sebastopol, Nicolaief, and Kherson, for several others to weigh anchor. The cruisers on the coasts of Asia were kept up. Desertion was making perceptible progress in the government of the Caucasus, the troops, including the officers, being strictly confined to their garrisons, were disgusted with their position, and thus matters were becoming worse. The new Hetmann of the Cossacks had been obliged to surround himself with a permanent guard. Those of the Don were not yet to march. General Wladjzki had applied to the Emperor to be relieved. M. de Boutenieff had applied to the Sultan to take measures against the English, Polish, and Italian officers, etc., passing from Constantinople to the cost of Abasia, and against the traffic going on at Trebizond with the Lazes. The corps formed of Moldavians and Wallachians in the service of Russia had received fixed destinations, and a recruiting depot had been formed in each principality both for the engineers of the Danube and for the Imperial Moldavo-Wallachian Chasseurs, who were already very numerous. Whilst steam-boats are being constructed on the Danube," this letter adds, "the Russian establishments at the mouths of that river are being terminated and organised, so that Russia holds the key and will settle all when it suits her. Ismail and Brailow are assuming importance, and the whole of these positions are being regularly armed and fortified."—*Galignanis Messenger*,

The following from Constantinople of the 17th ult. is given by the *Journal de Smyrne*:—"The Riala Bey left us on the 10 for Alexandria, in the government steam-packet *Peiki Chevket*. This mission is still affirmed to have no connection with politics.—Cara Osman Ogiou, Eyoub Aga, late Governor of Anatolia, one of the richest individuals in Turkey, has offered to rebuild at his own expense the palace at Kourou Tchesme, erected by the Sultan for his daughter the Princess Atye, which was totally destroyed by fire on December 26th.—The steam-boat *Orient*, purchased in England for the Sarafs company, arrived on the 14th. The next day several Pachas and other personages of distinction went to visit her, and were struck with admiration. It is still understood that she is intended to ply between Constantinople and Trebisond. The establishment formed some time ago under the title of the *European University* is shut up; the Greek professor having absconded with every article of value, leaving nothing behind him but debts and dupes. The director, who was an Englishman, finding himself thus reduced to distress, has returned to his own country.—The government has granted a licence to a company, to give twenty public balls during the carnival, on payment of 100,000 piastres, which are to be appropriated to the expense of forming the quarantine establishments."—*Ibid.*

We quote the following from a letter, dated Alexandria, February 23:—"The Pacha is constructing three boats of sufficient magnitude to contain 120 men each, and several pieces of cannon. The are destined to ascend the White River to its cource. Before he launches them, he must enter into negotiations with the negro tribes, and give them clearly to comprehend that he is determined to put an end to their hunting of slaves, otherwise his expedition will not have good result. All the tribes along the river bear inveterate hatred against the Turks, and all whites in general, in consequence of their having been harrassed by the late Governor of Sennaar, Kurchid Pacha (not the General who at present has the command in Arabia). This officer made several attempts to cross Cordouban with armed boats, but was always beaten back. Persons who were witnesses of these expeditions affirn that the blacks fought with desperate valour. They swam to the boats, and nothing could drive them from their attack but firing on them with grape shot."

A letter from Alexandria of 26th ult. states that the English Consul acting on Lord Ponsonby's instructions had assembled all the resident British merchants in his house, and had officially laid before them the contents of the treaty of commerce concluded with the Porte. They had at the same time been recommended to forward without delay to the Consul's Office such complaints as they might have to make against the Turkish Government or public functionaries, in order that proceedings might be taken in conformity to Lord Ponsonby's and Lord Palmerston's instructions. The Consul also announced to them that the importation and exportation of goods of every description were authorised, and that Mehemet Ali had been ordered by the English Government to make no opposition to the treaty.—A similar meeting, as our readers will remember, was held not long ago by the British Consul at Smyrna.—*Galignani's Messenger March* 25.

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